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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

[ONE PENNY.]

THE ARRIVAL OF THE SULTAN IN LONDON.

THE authorities of the South Eastern Railway have good reason to congratulate themselves on the admirable character of the arrangements made for the reception of the Sultan at the magnificent station at Charing-cross. Anything to exceed in beauty and general good effect the appearance of the Charing-cross station could not well be imagined. Facing the entire length of the platform, at the side of which it was arranged the train conveying the Sultan should draw up, a tastefully-decorated gallery was erected, and was occupied by a long and deep array of visitors, mostly ladies. Between the gallery and the line of railway were arranged guards of honour consisting of detachments of the Grenadier Guards and the Blues, the band of the Coldstream Guards, a brilliant staff of officers, some twelve or thirteen Royal carriages with their gorgeously-attired attendants, and police and railway functionaries. The platform was carpeted throughout. The windows of the side of the hotel facing the interior

of the station seemed to have been converted into so many bowers of roses, evergreens, drapery, and shining ornaments, in which the Crescent largely predominated. The manner in which the lamp-posts were decorated was particularly beautiful. Round the pillars were arranged with much good taste, well-matured calceolarias and geraniums, interspersed with the agreeable-looking blue lobelia, and backed by tall crassulas and hydragrass. From the ends of the cross-poles were suspended baskets of flowers. The whole realised a series of as pretty three-light gaseliers as could be conceived. Most of the credit of the decorations is due to Mr. Brady, the architect of the company, who designed them, and under whose superintendence they were carried out, and Mr. Ashcroft, the principal engineer. The whole south-eastern district was laid under contribution for flowers, evergreens, &c., and the inhabitants seem to have responded liberally. The design for the ornamentation was certainly a very happy one, and the first glimpse the Sultan got of the metropolis of England

must have left a good impression on him as to the floral resources of the country.

The costumes of the Sultan's staff and crowd of Turkish gentlemen by whom his Majesty was attended, and the brilliant array of English uniforms, mingled together, realised a scene of much grandeur and novelty. Both sides of the street were lined with the Household Cavalry from Charing-cross Station to Buckingham Palace. Near the Charing-cross post-office the mounted band of the 1st Life Guards had been drawn up, and as the carriage drove past with the Sultan and the Prince of Wales in it, they struck up first the English and then the Turkish national airs. Both the Sultan and his numerous suite seemed amazed at the immense concourse of persons who had turned out to greet them, and certainly the opportunity was a good one for judging how an enthusiastic English crowd can cheer when they like. The distance between the station and the palace was soon traversed, and the reception in St. James's-park was no less enthusiastic.



ARRIVAL OF THE SULTAN AT CHARING-CROSS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

IN the House of Lords the Earl of Carnarvon moved for a return of the regiments withdrawn from New Zealand since the 1st of January, 1865, and the dates of their embarkation. In doing so the noble earl complained of the long delay which had taken place in carrying out the instructions sent to Sir George Grey, the Governor of the colony, for the return of the troops, and asked the Government to declare what policy they intended to pursue on the subject.—The Duke of Buckingham said there was only one regiment more in the colony than had been arranged to be left; and added, with reference to the policy of the Government, that it must depend in great measure upon the answer which might be received from New Zealand to the communications addressed to the Governor.—Earl de Grey was surprised that a more distinct declaration of policy had not been made; whilst the Duke of Cambridge concurred in the views expressed by Lord Carnarvon on the subject.—After a few words from Lord Lyttelton the return was agreed to.—Several bills were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

In the House of Lords, Lord Redesdale, the Chairman of the Committee, laid upon the table the Representation of the People Bill, which having been read a first time, the Earl of Derby gave notice that he would move the second reading on Monday next. The Transubstantiation Declaration Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Trusts (Scotland) Bill was also read a third time and passed; and the Merchant Shipping Bill and the Patriotic Fund Bill were passed through committee.—Prior to the adjournment the House was visited by the Pacha of Egypt and his suite, escorted by Lord Stanley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several members of the Commons. The stay of his Highness was necessarily very brief, but while it lasted several peers were presented to him, including the Duke of Montrose and Lord Halifax.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IN the House of Commons, Sir S. Northcote, replying to a question of Colonel Sykes, stated that there was no truth in the rumour circulating in Bombay that troops had been told off for an expedition to Abyssinia. The Government were engaged in a correspondence which they hoped might lead to the release of the Abyssinian captives, but no measures of force were in contemplation.—Sir J. Pakington appealed to the indulgence of the House to offer some further explanation with regard to the recent failure of the commissariat in provisioning the troops at Hounslow after their march from Aldershot. Having so done, the right hon. baronet emphatically declared that the conclusion to which he was brought from all the circumstances of the case was that errors in action and errors in explanation pointed to the necessity of a reform being effected in the whole commissariat department. (The utterance of this opinion was received with loud and general cheering.)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved the third reading of the Reform Bill, Lord Cranborne rose and at once dissipated the idea which had been entertained in some quarters that the measure was to be opposed on this its final stage by announcing that, so far as he was concerned, seeing the great preponderance of opinion that existed in its favour on the part of the House, he had no intention to press the question to a division. But although no division was desirable, he did not think it would be expedient to pass the stage without some discussion on the bill itself.—Mr. Lowe once more presented himself to the House in the character of a prophet of evil, and predicted that the result of passing the bill would be to Americanise our institutions one by one, and plunge the country into one perpetual whirl of change, innovation, and revolution. The authorship of the bill was, in short, a disgrace to be avoided, and not an honour to be sought.—Mr. Bright thought that the House was wise in having adopted household franchise, and he hoped that those who would not enclose anything in the shape of a Parliament that was less worthy of a great nation than the Parliament which was that night assembled there.—Mr. Graves, Mr. Giddens, and Mr. Cowan expressed their approval of the bill.—Mr. Gorst charged a large section of the Conservative party with having voted for the measure against their convictions, and predicted their rejection at the next election by their constituents.—Mr. B. Hope denounced the bill as the most democratic that had ever entered the mind of any Government to propose.—Lord Elcho vindicated the course which had been pursued by the independent members of the House on the subject of reform.—Several other hon. members then addressed the House, and the debate was concluded by a brilliant speech from Mr. Disraeli, and the bill was then read a third time.

In the House of Commons, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer it was agreed that the House, at its rising, should adjourn till Thursday; and further, that on Thursday and Friday next the House should meet at noon, subject to the standing orders which regulate the Wednesday sittings.—At this stage of the proceeding, his Highness the Pacha of Egypt made his appearance, accompanied by Nubar Pacha.—Mr. O'Brien moved that the House should on Monday next go into committee, to consider an address to Her Majesty, praying her to take into consideration the expediency of recommending the House to grant a loan, not exceeding one million sterling, to be employed in the purchase of estates which might be offered for sale in the Landed Estates Court in Ireland, such estates to be re-sold, in sub-divided farms, of not less than ten or more than hundred acres each to the occupying tenants of such estates; or, in the event of the tenants declining to purchase, then to such other persons as might be willing to purchase the same in sub-divided farms, the purpose being to assert and encourage an independent proprietary of small freehold estates in Ireland.—The motion, which was seconded by the O'Donoghue, and opposed by Lord Naas, was withdrawn.—The Increase of the Episcopate Bill which had come from the House of Lords, was opposed on the second reading by Mr. Gilpin, who moved as an amendment that it be read a second time on that day three months. The hon. member contended that there were enough bishops already to do the work of the Established Church, and that to enable them to perform their duties more efficiently they might be relieved from attendance in the House of Lords. In any case, if their number was to be increased, neither the funds in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners nor any other public funds, ought to be drawn upon for support.—Mr. Haddfield strenuously condemned the bill.—Mr. Secretary Hardy intimated, on behalf of the Government, that they intended to give the bill their support, and enlightened Mr. Gilpin as to the object of the measure by stating that it was based on the principle of allowing persons to subscribe their own money for purposes connected with the Church.—The debate was continued by Mr. Ayrton, Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. Kinaird, Mr. Henley, Mr. Alderman Lusk, and Mr. Newdegate; and upon a division the amendment was negatived by 45 to 34. The bill was then read a second time.—The Testa Abolition (Oxford and Cambridge) Bill was read a third time and passed.—The House was counted out at a quarter-past nine o'clock.

THE anniversary meeting of the patrons and friends of the Hawaiian Mission was held on Friday at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's; the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The report, which was read, stated that several steps of great importance had been taken during the past year—the central station of the mission had been very much strengthened by additions to its staff. A sisterhood had been established at Honolulu, and had rendered valuable service by the education of native girls. The foundation-stone of the Memorial Church to the late King had been laid.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

HIS HIGHNESS THE VICEROY honoured the Duke and Duchess of Montrose with his presence at a grand ball on Tuesday evening, at the family mansion, Belgrave-square.

THE Prince of Wales presented the Belgian silver badges on Saturday afternoon. A violent thunderstorm occurred at the time, and everybody was wet through.

SIR JOHN ROLT, the newly appointed Lord Justice of Appeal, took his seat on Wednesday, when the business of the court was proceeded with.

NO official announcement has yet been made of the appointment of the new Dean of Arches. The office is in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

TO-DAY is the last day for the borough voters to qualify themselves to be in the list of voters for the current year. All rates and taxes due previously to the 5th January, must be paid on or before the 20th July.

A MARRIAGE between the Princess Louisa of Sweden, only daughter of Charles XV., and the Crown Prince of Denmark, is arranged on the part of the two Royal families, but the final decision is to be left to the Prince and Princess themselves.

DR. WORDSWORTH, Bishop of St. Andrew's, was so far recovered from the effects of his recent carriage accident that he was able to leave Carlisle on Thursday night for home. But he is still very weak from the loss of blood.

WE understand that his Imperial Highness the Sultan, in order to mark his appreciation of the services of his representative in this country, has elevated his Excellency Musurus Bey to the dignity of Pacha.

THE *Times* of Tuesday contained a brilliant account of the Sultan's visit to Stafford House, after the performance at Covent Garden. The fête took place, and was, indeed, magnificent, but the Sultan was not present, his Imperial Highness having proceeded directly from the Opera to Buckingham Palace.

THE Slade case is to have a rival. The Tichborne case will come before the courts in Michaelmas Term. We are informed that Sir Roundell Palmer, Q.C., Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., Mr. H. Giffard, Q.C., and Mr. Henry Matthews, have already been retained on the part of the defendant. The case will come on simultaneously at Lincoln's Inn and at Westminster.

OUR Belgian visitors were invited to a *conversations* at South Kensington. The educational department of the museum had been specially prepared and tastefully decorated with flags, and various devices were formed on the walls of old armour and weapons of war. Words of welcome in English, French, and Flemish, were composed of pistols ingeniously disposed to form the lettering.

THE Sultan on Monday held a grand reception of the members of the *corps diplomatique*; a ceremony which occupied a considerable time. In the evening his Imperial Majesty went in state to the Opera at Covent-garden. He was received with regal honours at the Floral Hall, which was profusely decorated, and through which he passed to the interior of the house. Every part of the theatre was crammed to suffocation.

THE Belgian Volunteers visited Windsor on Tuesday, and the royal borough was *en fête* in honour of the event. Excellent dinners provided by that famous caterer, Mr. Staples, were served in the Great Riding School and the glass coach-house, both of which were tastefully and profusely decorated with flags and flowers. The weather was showery, but, on the whole, the visitors appear to have had a day of unmixed enjoyment. A full account will be found in another column.

MR. TENNYSON has purchased a small estate called Greenhill, near Blackdown-hill, Haslemere. A more romantically-lovely and retired spot can scarcely be conceived. It has been said that Mr. Tennyson has been annoyed by snobbish visitors to the Isle of Wight intruding on his privacy. Here, it is to be hoped, he may enjoy the peaceful communing with nature which is congenial to the poet's soul. He intends to erect on the property a suitable house, so that probably he will become a permanent resident.

HIS Majesty the Sultan, on Saturday, went to Windsor to pay a visit to the Queen, and, owing to the previous announcement of the fact, very large numbers of the London public placed themselves along the route from Buckingham Palace to Windsor, that they might catch a glimpse of the Monarch of Turkey, who left the Queen's town house at a few minutes after eleven o'clock, accompanied by his suite. The party occupied twelve carriages, and was escorted by a detachment of the Blues.

WE hear of the sudden death at Brest of Sir Anthony Perrier, aged seventy-five, for upwards of forty years consul in that port. At Brest the deceased gentleman was greatly respected, and on the day of his funeral the whole population, so to speak, formed the cortege to the cemetery. Over the tomb addresses were delivered by M. Castagné, the vice-consul; Dr. Penquer; and the Rev. Pasteur Bertho of Troyes; and the local journals, without exception, publish articles expressive of the general grief felt at his loss.

A MARRIAGE BROKER.—It appears from the following advertisement, which appears in the *Connaught Patriot*, that a benevolent lady is doing her best to check the decline in the marriage rate of the sister island:—

"UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED MARRIED LAST YEAR.
"Matrimony made Easy; or How to Win a Lover.—Madame Moriarty continues to send free to any address, on receipt of fourteen postage stamps and a stamp directed envelope, plain directions to enable ladies or gentlemen to win the devoted affections of as many of the opposite sex as their hearts may require. The process is simple, but so captivating and enthralling that all may be married, irrespective of age, appearance, or position, while the most fickle and cold-hearted will readily bow to its attraction. Young and old, peer or peeress, as well as the peasant, are alike subject to its influence; and last, though not least, it can be arranged with such ease and delicacy, that detection is impossible. Address, Madame Moriarty, — Paddington, London, W."

That certainly gives the Irish a chance of doing what (till we were set right by the Registrar) we always fancied they were only too prone to indulge in. But is not Madame Moriarty mistaken in sending her very enticing announcement to Connaught? Postage stamps are not over plentiful in that quarter, where surely there are more mouths already than meat can be found for.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE FEMALE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.—Womanhood suffrage is now a progressive cause beyond fear of cavil. It has won a fair field where once it was looked upon as an airy nothing, and it has gained champions and converts without number. The young State of Kansas is fitly the vanguard of this cause, and the signs of agitation therein hardly allow a doubt that the citizenship of women will be ere long thoroughly recognised in the law of the State. Fourteen out of twenty of the newspapers of Kansas are in favour of making woman a voter, and Governor Crawford, ex-Governors Robinson and Root, Judge Schuyler, General Ritchie, and Lieutenant-Governor Green are the leaders of a wide-spread Impartial Suffrage League, which has among its orators Misses Stanton, Stone, and Gage. The vitality of the Kansas movement is indisputable, and, whether defeated or successful in the present contest, it will still hold strongly fortified ground. Ex-Governor Foot of Mississippi, the senatorial rival and professional assailant of Jefferson Davis, makes the most remarkable of recent contributions to this cause. He holds that universal suffrage, containing the principle of women's rights, is necessary to virtuous politics.—*New York Tribune*.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

THE proprietors of the *Times* have, we understand, presented each of the members of their numerous staff with a fortnight's salary to defray the expenses of a trip to Paris.

WE are informed that during the three weeks the Free Labour Registration Society has been in working, more than 800 working men have become members.

IT is stated to be the intention of Sir James Emerson Tennent to contest the representation of Belfast at the approaching general election. Sir James represented for a number of years both the boroughs of Belfast and Limerick, and was a very useful and practical member of Parliament.

AT the Warwick Assizes, James Scott, 22, writing clerk, was charged with the wilful murder of Mr. John Pryse, of the firm of Messrs. Pryse and Redman, at Birmingham, on the 6th of April last. The facts of the case have already appeared. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and his lordship passed sentence of death in the usual way.

ON Tuesday the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and a deputation from the Common Council of London presented, in a gold casket value 100 guineas, a complimentary address to the Viceroy of Egypt, recognising the facilities given to trade and to travellers by his Highness. The Viceroy, who spoke in Arabic, made a suitable reply, and said he should never forget the welcome he had received in the metropolis from all classes of Englishmen.

WE have been asked to say, in contradiction of statements which have appeared, that the Belgians on board the *Serapia* were well supplied with provisions, and got a good breakfast before disembarking from that vessel. It was the unlucky contingent on board the *Marie Louise*, who were too late by default of the Belgian authorities, which had to be landed for refreshment at Gravesend.

THE fine weather has failed to reanimate the wool and worsted market. Everything is still very flat, and the price of wool has a continued downward tendency. It is said that wool can be bought cheaper here than in the country. Spinners are engaged on odd orders, but they are only very indifferently employed, and complain of a want of orders from both Germany and the States. In pieces there is no call for heavy goods; fancy sorts only find a market.

THE Volunteers at Wimbledon during the beginning of the week experienced some of the discomforts of camp-life under unfavourable weather. Not only were there heavy showers, but the wind was so high that anything like precise and steady shooting was out of the question. Very little business, therefore, was done. The Belgian trophy, a fine piece of work in marble, with bronze figures representing the different classes of volunteers amongst our neighbours, splendidly modelled, was exhibited in the Exhibition tent.

A CURIOUS charge was made against the Lord Mayor of London, on the 13th instant, at a meeting of the Court of Common Council. Messrs. Richardson and M'George, two of the deputation from the corporation to Paris at the distribution of prizes in the International Exhibition, taxed the Lord Mayor, who was at the head of the deputation, with a want of courtesy towards the members of the court who accompanied him there. Lord Mayor Gabriel made a dignified and satisfactory reply, which effectually disposed of the injured dignity of the deputies.

ON the 13th instant, the Belgian visitors made their appearance at Wimbledon, where the reception given them was extremely cordial, and indeed enthusiastic. Despite the drenching rain which fell, and rolling peals of thunder, the programme was steadily worked through, and the Prince of Wales, who went to the Camp, to bid them welcome in the name of the volunteers of England, performed that duty admirably, although he would have been wetted to the skin during the ceremony had not some loyal and devoted volunteer lent his Royal Highness his waterproof.

THE inclemency of the weather has been very unfavourable to the shooting at Wimbledon, and the scores were low in consequence. The Queen's Prize was won by Sergeant Lowe of the 1st Gloucestershire, with 57 points out of a possible 84. For the Public Schools' Prize—viz., the Ashburton Shield, the following competed:—Harrow, Eton, Rugby, Cheltenham, Marlborough, Winchester, and Rossall; and the palm of victory was again carried off by Harrow. The Spencer Cup which is competed for by the boys who at each school made the highest score, was won by Sergeant Collier of Cheltenham, with 22 points.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW EDINBURGH POORHOUSE AT CRAIGLOCKHART.

THE foundation stone of the new City Poorhouse was laid on the 4th instant, with due Masonic ceremony by the M.W., the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, J. Whyte-Melville, of Bonmahony and Strathkinness, who was numerously supported on the occasion by the office bearers and members of the Grand Lodge and daughter lodges of the country.

The site is the south-east portion of the estate of Craiglockhart, which is distant from Edinburgh about two miles and a half, in a south-western direction; and the buildings will cover with their enclosed airing courts, an area of sixteen acres. A finer site than that at Craiglockhart could scarcely have been selected; for, while within easy distance of the town, it has all the advantages of country seclusion and salubrity. The buildings are to be placed on the ridge of a gentle elevation, which affords every facility for thorough drainage; and as an abundant supply of water can be drawn from the hill-side, a reservoir is to be formed capable of holding 300,000 gallons, which will be distributed by means of a pump over the whole premises. The beautiful view obtained from the site was seen to great advantage. All who attended the ceremony were loud in their admiration of the excellent situation. The day was bright and clear, and all the more pleasant from the refreshing influences of the previous day's rain; and the prospect presented under such circumstances, whether looking towards the pastoral slopes of the Pentlands, to the shimmering waters of the Forth, or over the southern portion of the city to Arthur's Seat, is one which any builder might be proud to command.

The proceedings in connection with the laying of the foundation-stone occupied over three hours. Bro. C. S. Law officiated as G. Dir. of Cers. The G. office-bearers, members of the Grand Lodge, and the masters and wardens of the daughter lodges, assembled at noon, in the Freemasons' Hall, George-street, Edinburgh, where the Grand Lodge was opened in ample form. After the adjournment of the Grand Lodge, the members, under the direction of the G. Dir. of Cers., proceeded to the west end of Bruntsfield Links, where the daughter lodges had been previously arranged according to their seniority on the Grand Lodge roll, Bros. John Coghill and John Laurie officiating as Grand Marshals. The route taken from the Freemasons' Hall was by George-street, South Charlotte-street, and Lothian-road. The Grand Lodge fell into the rear of the procession, which at once proceeded by way of Merchiston Castle to Craiglockhart. The bands of the 11th (King's) Hussars and the Midlothian Coast Artillery Volunteers accompanied the procession, and there was also a party of pipers.

A large number of people assembled on the Links to witness the spectacle, which was a very showy one, the brethren all wearing their proper clothing and jewels, and many of the lodges carrying their banners. There were deputations from fifty-four lodges. Our illustration represents the procession on its way to Craiglockhart.

PROVINCIAL.

MR. MILNER GIBSON presided at a public dinner given at Bungay, Suffolk, last week, to Colonel Adair, who has several times contested East Suffolk as a Liberal candidate.

The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was celebrated with the largest meeting ever held at Bangor, ten miles from Belfast. Upwards of 30,000 persons were present. All passed off quietly. A large force of police and military were posted everywhere throughout the North. Nothing occurred in Belfast.

SIR MORTON PETO has replied to the resolutions come to by the Liberal Association of Bristol in a note to Mr. George Thomas, the president, in which he says it will afford him great pleasure to serve his friends in any way in his power, and hopes they will feel therefore, that he is entirely in their hands.

THOUGH Sir John Hartopp was anxious to come forward for Coventry in the place of Mr. Treherne, the electors, mindful not only of Mr. Ferrand's labours in Parliament, but more especially of his recent efforts to establish Conservative working men's associations, are desirous that he should be the Conservative candidate. Mr. Mason Jones is in the field in the Liberal interest.

A CAPTURE was made on Saturday of another very important leader in the Fenian movement. He is known as General Farfola, an Italian by birth, and lately a general in the Federal army. Since then he has been busy as one of the principal originators in the Fenian movement. He is a most intimate friend of Stephens. On Saturday he was taken on a warrant issued by the Irish Government.

The annual congress of the Kent Archaeological Society will be held at Dartford on the 25th and 26th July. After the preliminary meeting at the County Court-house, Dartford Priory and Stone Church will be inspected. On the following day Darneth Church, the Hospital for the Knights of St. John, at Sutton-at-Hone, the Castle and Manor House of Horton Kirby, Eynesford and Lullingstone Castles, the oaks in the neighbourhood of Swanscombe, the Roman camp at Holwood, and other interesting places will be visited.

On Friday another death took place from the boiler explosion at Batley, the victim in this case being a boy named Butterworth. On Friday an inquest was opened on the body, as also on that of the girl Priestley, who died on Thursday. Evidence was given, showing that the boiler was Cornish, with a single flue, and had been in use more than 17 years. The engine tender had, it appeared, complained of the boiler being overworked and unsafe, and gave it as his opinion that the bursting arose from the worn state of the plates. The inquest was adjourned.

For several years a regatta has been held in the autumn upon Taffia Tarn, a small lake, near Brampton, Cumberland, and the boat-races have attracted annually the leading oarsmen of the Tyne. This year the committee have been obliged to abandon the aquatic sports for a somewhat remarkable reason. It appears that a weed known in America as the "Babington Weed" has taken possession of the tarn, spreading with great rapidity, and growing in such luxuriance as to make boating in light boats dangerous, if not impossible. The committee are endeavouring to discover some means of remedying the evil, but as yet have found none.

On Friday evening a fatal accident took place at the Statham level crossing, near the Lymn Station of the Warrington branch of the London and North-Western Railway, and about five miles distant from Warrington. A goods train from Stockport was approaching the crossing, and the gatekeeper, named John Frear, an old man of seventy, opened the gate to allow it to pass. He stood for some little time looking at the train, and as it drew near him stepped back out of its way on to the up-line. Another goods train from Manchester came up at the time, and Frear, who appears to have been unaware of its approach, was knocked down and killed on the spot.

On Saturday evening an inquest was held at the County Lunatic Asylum, Lancaster, upon the body of Abraham Nuttall, aged forty-six years, who met his death at the hands of a lunatic. Deceased, who was a weaver by trade, was a native of Spottedale, near Rochdale, and had been an inmate of the asylum for several years. He was a quiet and harmless patient, and had never been known to offer any provocation towards his fellow patients. A few mornings ago he was sitting in a water closet, in company with a patient named James Dillon, when Thomas Cardwell, another patient, walked in, and struck Nuttall a violent blow on the head with a basin, fracturing his skull.

THE BELGIANS AT WINDSOR.

THIS week our Belgian guests paid their promised visit to Windsor and to its palatial castle, the residence of Her Majesty the Queen, as it has been of her line for many a century. They were received with every honour, and such manifestations of hearty goodwill on the part of the townspeople as all the rain that fell almost without intermission during the morning could not damp. The streets were decorated with flags and banners bearing expressive mottoes; and at every point of their march from the railway station, the volunteers were greeted with shouts of welcome. The visitors were received by the mayor and corporation of Windsor in their official robes, accompanied by the mace and supporters. A guard of honour, with the fine band of the 2nd Life Guards, were stationed on the arrival platform, and presented arms while the band played "La Brabançonne." So soon as all the men had arrived they formed outside the station, headed by the Berkshire companies, and marched to the Castle, moving up Thames-street and High-street. Passing through the Horse-shoe Cloisters, they filed into the nave of St. George's Chapel, which was carefully inspected with much interest. The memorial erected by Her Majesty to the memory of the late King Leopold, and the beautiful monument of the Princess Charlotte, were objects of particular attention. Leaving St. George's Chapel, the volunteers were conducted along the north terrace into the quadrangle, from which they entered the Castle, and were taken through all the State chambers and private apartments. Some detachments of the Belgian volunteers travelled from town by the Great Western line, a little latter than those by the South-Western Railway. These were received with the same honours and cordiality as their companions, and were conducted to the Castle in the same manner. The guests were then formed on the platform, whence they were marched to the riding-school and to the glass coach-house, both of which spacious buildings had been most tastefully decorated for the occasion. The floral ornaments were especially beautiful, hanging baskets, rich with growing flowers, depended from the roof, and along the tables whereon the banquet was served beautiful flowering plants were ranged. Messrs. Staples, of the Albion Tavern, London, were entrusted with the provision of the feast. In the riding-school covers were laid for 1,100 guests, and 700 more of the visitors were regaled in the glass coach-house, and the remainder were accommodated in another coach-house, which had been decorated with equal good taste. In the riding-school, Colonel Percy Herbert presided, having Mr. Anspach, burgomaster of Brussels, on his right, and Colonel Grégoire on his left. The band of the Life Guards performed during dinner. When the company were seated the appearance of the room was very brilliant. Colonel Percy gave the health of Her Majesty and of the King and Queen of the Belgians, both which toasts were received with an outburst of enthusiasm. Lord Royston presided over the other division of the banquet, and the same toasts were there received with a like enthusiasm. Dinner over, the volunteers dispersed, and strolled about the precincts of the Castle, in the Home-park, and the gardens at Frogmore. In the town the people displayed the greatest cordiality and courtesy to their Continental visitors.

FOREIGN AND GENERAL.

THE vine disease is appearing in the north and south of Portugal.

The Russian troops have gained a brilliant victory over the Bokharians near Samarcand, and taken their camp by storm.

A TELEGRAM from Point de Galle announces that there has been a terrible earthquake in Java attended with great loss of life.

THE Czar will arrive in Livadia, in the Crimea, on the 9th of August, where he will stay for two months.

THE Mexican consuls at Havre and Cette, as well as several other vice-consuls have resigned.

THE Turkish monarch has made a present to the Emperor Napoleon of the extremely handsome horse—a light grey, which he rode at the review in the Champs-Élysées.

A CIVIC CROSS is going to be founded in Belgium for acts of devotedness. It will be in enamel mounted in gold for the first class, and in silver for the second.

THE news of the Prince Imperial's health is excellent. His Imperial Highness takes excursions in the mountains nearly every day, and has grown considerably since his late illness.

WE are authorised to declare that the alleged note of Prince Gortschakoff to Baron von Bunsen, dated 3rd June, relating to the Irish question, is a pure invention.

THE House of Representatives in America has rejected a resolution expressing gratification at the downfall of the Emperor Maximilian.

CHOLERA is spreading through Montenegro and the Herzegovine; more than 600 cases have occurred. Letters from Fiume relate that the epidemic has also appeared on the Italian frontier.

THE Emperor has written a letter to M. Rouher, congratulating him upon his speech on the Mexican question. Accompanying the letter his Majesty sent M. Rouher the insignia of the Legion of Honour set in diamonds.

THE Nicolai Railway has been sold. The purchase money will be raised by the issue of 600,000 obligations of 125 silver roubles, each bearing 4 per cent. interest, and repayable in 84 years. The issue price will be 61½ per cent.

BEYOND the Sultan left Paris, Fuad Pasha, in his Majesty's name, handed to the Prefect of the Seine a sum of 60,000 francs for the poor of Paris. He also left 40,000 francs for the servants at the Elysée.

It is reported that a deputation composed of generals and officers of all arms of the Prussian service has been invited by the Czar to proceed in the course of this month to St. Petersburg, to be present at the military exercises to be held there.

THE waters of the Vistula have risen from five to twenty feet above the usual level, and have overflowed their banks. The inundation has caused considerable damage both to houses and timber.

THE Crown Prince is at the summer residence of the King of Sweden at Bohuslow, in Spain, where the Queen of Sweden is staying with her daughter, the Princess Louisa, born in 1851. A marriage between Prince Christian and Princess Louisa is spoken of.

On Saturday the Austrian Minister of Finance laid before the Reichsrath the financial statement of the empire. The situation is a very gloomy one, the present debt of the empire reaching to the enormous sum of 3,046 millions of florins, but the minister expressed a hope that with proper management the country would soon recover from its difficulties.

OUR oarsmen have not maintained the superiority that was expected of them at the Paris regatta. Whether they took matters too easily, were lax in their training, or could not manage the steering, the representatives of London and University rowing were on more than one occasion compelled to succumb to French crews, whilst a crew of four Canadians fairly walked away from all their French and English rivals, and won as they liked.

At Jassy a conspiracy, attributed to the Poles inhabiting the principality was discovered the day before the arrival of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern. The Prince was to be dethroned, and even killed. All the Poles were ordered, by a telegram received from Bucharest, to leave Jassy in twelve hours. It is rumoured that the conspiracy was denounced by the Russian Government.

GENERAL SANTA ANNA was shot at Saltillo on the 25th ult. Juarez has decided that all who had served in the Imperial army should be deprived of the right of Mexican citizenship until rehabilitated by the general Government. Colonels to be imprisoned for six years, lieutenants for five, and captains two years. "All foreign privates to be banished, and Imperial generals and prominent civil officers to be tried for high treason."

A LAUDABLE effort is set on foot by the Paris excursion committee of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union to turn to good account the visits of the large bodies of English workmen whom they are sending to the French capital. A prize fund has been established by the committee for awards to the authors of the best reports on certain specified branches of industry, towards which a grant of £250 has just been made by the Science and Art Department. Information regarding this important movement may be had at the offices of the committee.

In consequence of the retirement of M. Van de Weyer, several changes will take place in the Belgian diplomatic service. M. Henri Solvyns, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, is to come in the same capacity to London. He will be succeeded at the Court of King Victor Emmanuel by Baron Dujardin, who has represented Belgium at the Hague for the past nine years. M. de Bauleuil will be recalled from South Germany to succeed Baron Dujardin at the Dutch Court.

THE New York Tribune, commenting on the execution of Maximilian, says:—"We regard this execution as a disaster to Mexico. Whatever may be said of his Imperial enterprise, Maximilian was a liberal and enlightened Prince. When Austria made him Viceroy of her Italian provinces, he was so generous towards conquered Lombardy and Venice that he was recalled. In Mexico such a rule as was permitted to him showed a progressive statesmanship. He was an accomplished gentleman. The end of his life shows that he was a brave and self-denying soldier. To take such a man a prisoner in broad day and shoot him, merely because he had been unfortunate in war, is a blunder. To do so in defiance of the civilized world is a crime."

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

A GALE of wind and much rain brought the preparations for the Naval Review at Portsmouth almost to a standstill. The bad-weather flag was hoisted from the semaphore in the dockyard, prohibiting communication by boat between Portsmouth and Spithead, and the squadron hauled all taut and lowered top-gallants. Admiral Pasley issued an order directing a proper guard of honour to be in attendance on the Sultan at a quarter-past ten o'clock, at the Royal Clarence Yard. The First Lord of the Admiralty and his colleagues, together with Admiral Wellesley, the superintendent of the Royal Victualling Yard, were present. The Sultan, on embarkation, was saluted by the Victory, Duke of Wellington, and St. Vincent; the Turkish ensign being hoisted on board the flagship. His Imperial Majesty, on arriving at Spithead in the Osborne was saluted and cheered. The salute commenced from the Victoria, the squadron taking up the salute on the second gun from the Victoria. The Viceroy of Egypt arrived about half-past nine, and embarked on board the Helicon. His Highness was received by the Admiralty, and on the embarkation of the Viceroy the Egyptian standard was hoisted on board the Victory, and a salute of 21 guns fired from the ships in Portsmouth Harbour. The review was most successful. We shall give full details in our next issue.

METROPOLITAN.

THE Rev. Dr. Alexander, Dean of Emly, preached at the 7 p.m. special service at Westminster Abbey on Sunday evening.

THE whole of the galleries in Hyde-park, erected for the review, have been taken down and the materials cleared away. Nearly 300 men were employed to perform the task, which was completed on Saturday.

THE annual meeting of the friends of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held on Saturday at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. The Earl of Harrowby presided.

HIS HIGHNESS the son of the Sultan, attended by Hassan Bey, visited the new Royal Amphitheatre and Circus, High Holborn, on Tuesday evening. His Highness expressed himself highly pleased with the entertainment.

ON Friday the pleadings in the case as to Ritualistic practices at St. Alban's, Holborn, were concluded, and the parties gave notice that they would reserve to themselves the right to call witnesses on the hearing.

THE annual ceremony of distribution of prizes to the successful students of the General Literature and Applied Sciences Departments took place on Friday, at the college, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis.

THE cost of the ground of the Thames Southern Embankment is now ascertained to be £324,492. Of this £108,000 will be recouped by the sum paid for the site of St. Thomas's Hospital. This is exclusive of the amount of contract for the construction of the embankment itself.

AT eleven on Monday evening a fire broke out at the shop of Mr. W. Downs, hairdresser, 34, Bethnal-green-road, which burnt out the front shop, back parlour, and destroyed the lower staircase. The upper part of the house was occupied by Mr. A. Quail. It was severely damaged by fire, and part of roof off.

WE are informed that, notwithstanding the voluminous correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the Dreadnought v. Greenwich Hospital, the question as to the possibility of adopting either Queen Mary's quarters or Queen Anne's quarters for the purpose of a general hospital will again be referred to a mixed committee.

THE directors of the Turkish Baths in Jermyn-street having invited the suite of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan to avail themselves of it, many have availed themselves of it, and have expressed themselves as greatly satisfied. Some came immediately after the journey on Friday, and a great number on Saturday.

ON Thursday evening a thunderstorm passed over Edinburgh. The lightning was very vivid, and the peals of thunder at intervals were long and loud. At Leith, the premises of Mr. William Began, draper, Kirkgate, were set on fire by the electric fluid, and on the door being forced open the whole of the west side of the front shop was found to be in flames.

THE inquest on the body of Mrs. Slack, supposed to have been killed by her husband at Doncaster, while they were both drunk, on Thursday night, was opened on Friday. After the circumstances of the case had been deposed to, the jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against Thomas Slack. The prisoner has been in a very excited state of mind since the occurrence, and raves wildly at times.

THE ball at the Alhambra to the Belgians was, as far as the spectacle went, a very successful affair. The whole space was cleared and carpeted, and made a magnificent ball-room. The scene was a very fine one—the only drawback—and that was a most serious one—being that there were only some 70 or 80 partners at most between 2,500 Belgians. The English element was conspicuous only by its absence, and the Belgians had all the dancing to themselves.

ON Saturday the summons against the Master Tailors' Association was heard at the Marlborough-street Police-court. The charge was for unlawfully conspiring, &c. This was a fair retaliation on the masters, who had laid a similar information against the president and executive of the Operative Tailors' Association; but the magistrate held that the Act of Geo. IV. referred entirely to journeymen interfering with other journeymen, and dismissed the summons.

ON Saturday morning early a fire was discovered in the stable of Mr. Green, fruiterer, Clayton-road, Peckham. The notice of the constable on the beat was attracted by the moaning as of animals in pain, and by the noise of horses plunging. On ascertaining whence the noise proceeded, he went to the door, on opening which there burst out volumes of smoke and flames. The firemen were soon at work, but the horses could not be extricated. The building was burnt down, and the adjoining premises were greatly damaged. The origin of the fire is not known.

AN inquest was held at Guy's Hospital, on Saturday evening, on the body of Arthur Cook, aged 22. It appeared that the deceased was standing in the "four-foot," at the New-cross Station of the London and Brighton Railway, whilst some shunting was being effected. A carriage-cleaner saw the train coming down and called out to the deceased to get out of the way, but he did not stir, and he was immediately knocked down. The wheels passed over him, crushing his left leg and foot. He was taken to the hospital, and died on Saturday.

"WHO is to be the new member for Birmingham" was a frequent question at the Ironmasters' Quarterly Meeting. The proposal of Mr. Dixon was ridiculed; that gentleman's capacity for public business having been tried and found short in the Murphy manifestations. Mr. Sampson Lloyd was on all sides recognised as the "representative man." Party, just now, has very little force—indeed, we hope to see the day when sensible men will be ashamed to speak of belonging to any other party than that of the country.

HIS MAJESTY the Sultan, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and his usual suite, paid a visit on Tuesday to Woolwich. Having reviewed the batteries and brigades of artillery and other troops, his Majesty spent a considerable time in the Arsenal, paying great attention to some of the works in progress, particularly the casting of Palliser shot. His Majesty left at a quarter to six, and proceeded to the Crystal Palace, where extensive preparations were made. The concourse of visitors was extremely large, and the arrangements, which included a grand concert and a magnificent display of fireworks, gave great delight to every one present. Full particulars are given in another column.

ON Sunday afternoon a very large number of the fellows and their friends were present at the Zoological Gardens, which were thrown open to the Belgian riflemen. Upwards of a thousand of them availed themselves of the privilege, and were extremely pleased at everything they saw. Nothing, indeed, which they have hitherto seen appeared to have surprised and gratified them so much as the beauty and perfection of the arrangements of the gardens and collection. Many of the animals were entirely new to them, for comparatively few of the visitors had ever seen a rhinoceros, hippopotamus, or indeed any but the beasts which are commonly found in travelling caravanseries, and consequently their interest was very great in those, to them, strange and uncouth animals.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Dr. H. James, the retired physician, continues to send, free of charge, to all who desire, the copy of the prescription by which his daughter was restored to perfect health from confirmed consumption, after having been given up by her physician and despaired of by her father. Sent free to all on receipt of one stamp.—Address, O. P. Brown, Secretary, No. 2, King-street, Covent-garden, London.—[Advert.]

MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.

EVER respectable farmer and tradesman ought to give especial attention to this subject at the present time. It is a movement designed for their particular benefit. The object is to provide means whereby their sons may obtain a first-class education at a moderate cost. A Parliamentary Commission has been for some time in existence, and is assiduously engaged in ascertaining the facilities now applicable for this purpose, or that can be made so, without inflicting any serious wrong or injury upon the management and conduct of the many charity schools known as grammar schools throughout the country. It is notorious, and has long been a subject of public odium, that the mismanagement of many of these schools has been grossly bad, and the mis-appropriation of their funds has been disgraceful; in fact that little less than sinecure and neglect have greatly prevailed. This is a sad state of things, and we rejoice that a commission is making every necessary inquiry into these abuses and misuses, with the view of rectifying them in one sense; but its real purpose is to take a much wider and more expansive view of the whole question, so as in the end to alter the whole system of education now taking place under these charities, and to make them more general and far more efficient. Very many of these schools are purely parochial schools, designed chiefly for the education of the labouring classes; these, we believe, the commission does not touch. It deals mainly with what are known as public grammar and district schools for the education of what are generally termed the middle classes. These, we believe, it is intended to take from their present unsatisfactory position, and combine some two or three or more of them under one trust or scheme of management. From these several means thus condensed in one, and probably supplemented by Parliamentary or parochial aid, it is in contemplation to build large district schools or school-rooms, with all necessary accompaniments of masters' residences, &c., in which to locate some 400 or 500 boys of the middle classes, with their masters, who are to teach in the various departments of ordinary and classical knowledge, so that a first-class education may be imparted for a moderate charge—i.e., £25 to £30 per annum. This is an admirable scheme, and cannot fail to be a great boon to the middle classes, provided it be placed under an enlightened, liberal, and effective style of management. In this lies the great difficulty—they must be free and open, upon terms of equality, to all classes. Now, such is the state of parties, both political and religious, as to make this desideratum almost unattainable. Churchmen say, "We must have our children grounded in the principles of the Church"—i.e., the Church of England; "we must have the Church catechism taught." Dissenters and many others totally object to this; nor will they tolerate the invidious distinction of having their children set aside while their fellows are repeating their catechism. All denominationalism must be dropped. The Church must give up her impolitic presumption, and fall in cordially with the masses. Of all religious books the Bible, and the Bible only, must be used and taught in the schools, but unsectarian forms of prayer ought to be used morning and evening daily. The chief management of these schools should be vested in a responsible and authoritative board in London, aided by corresponding or consulting boards in the country districts; such boards to consist of an equal number of Churchmen and Dissenters. The first election for any district to be made in the same manner as the election of local Government boards, or of guardians who shall hold office for three, five, or seven years, when fresh elections shall be made, all members being eligible to re-election. The appointment of masters, the general organisation of the schools, the management of the properties, and all general business should be in their hands, subject to the approval of the board above; the cost of such elections to be borne by the parishes forming the district, and be paid out of the poor's-rate. The elections to be conducted by the overseers. School inspectors must be appointed for examination of schools, and to report upon the proper conduct of every department. Matters of detail can be easily arranged.

BAD BLOOD—BAD BLOOD.—When the health begins to fail, and symptoms of bodily decline are apparent, "THE BLOOD PURIFIER"—OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—alone can arrest the downward progress. It gives tone to the feeble pulse, flesh to the emaciated body, and strength and fresh blood to the declining system. Testimonials on each bottle from General Wm. Gilbert, of the Indian Army; the Hon. the Dean of Lismore; ordered also by the Apothecaries' Hall, London. Sold by all Druggists. **CAUTION.**—Get the red and blue wrappers, with the old Doctor's head in Centre. None others are genuine.—[ADVT.]

PARIS EXHIBITION.—Gentlemen, before starting for the Continent, should go to JONES & CO'S, 73, Long Acre, and purchase one of their Half-Guinea Hats (the Hamilton), new shape, which, for style and durability cannot be equalled. Jones & Co. Manufacturers, 73, Long Acre.—[ADVT.]

In consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Teas are now supplied by the Agents, Eight-pence per lb. cheaper. Every Genuine Packet is signed "Horniman and Co."—ADVT.



THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

AMONG the Royal Family presented to the Sultan on Saturday last was the Princess Beatrice, whose pretty and interesting portrait we give on the present page. She is the youngest child of Her Majesty, and was born on the 14th of April, 1847. She is represented as being exceedingly amiable and affectionate, and to judge from the expression of her countenance here shown, this estimate of her character is perfectly correct.

BIDDING FOR AN ACTOR.—A singular scene occurred a few days back at the Restaurant Goussier, in the reserved garden of the Paris Exhibition. In an elegant saloon the company at three tables were remarked for their unreserved gaiety. The first was occupied by M. Dormeuil, director of the Palais Royal Theatre; the second by M. Duquesnel, of the Odéon; and the third by M. Harment, director of the Vaudeville, each of whom was entertaining some members of his theatrical staff. After having shown them the splendours of the Exhibition, jests were exchanged among the three tables, and the sounds of merriment were frequent. Suddenly Harment paused. His stage director, Vizentini, had whispered something in his ear. Harment rose and spoke in a low tone to his two colleagues; each remained surprised, gazing on a head of marvellous stupidity, similar to that of Grassot at twenty. The same nose, a similar idiotic smile contradicting the shrewd expression of the eyes, and the same stature. In fine, the most comic and original countenance that could be seen. The head belonged to a waiter of the restaurant, who appeared in no way surprised at his unexpected success. "It is a treasure," said one. "It is a gem," exclaimed the second. "I must have him," said Harment. The hero was at once sent for, and offers commenced. Fortunately, he had already been on the stage, but had quitted the profession to become a waiter, and thereby earn 20*fr.* a day. Such a sum would make the boldest reflect, but imparsari, on the look-out for novelities, know no obstacles; 20*fr.* a day is 600*fr.* a month; the Palais Royal offered 400*fr.*; the Odéon, 450*fr.*; but the Vaudeville at length triumphed by several lengths in this comic race. M. Harment wished to sign the treaty at once, but the other made a show of reluctance, as his ambition had grown with his success. A new piece for his debut is about to be ordered, and in the month of October will be seen this singular head. What was not the astonishment of M. Harment on receiving his bill, running thus:—Breakfast, 60*fr.*; consultation of the garcon, 10*fr.*; first month's salary in advance, 600*fr.*; total, 670*fr.*

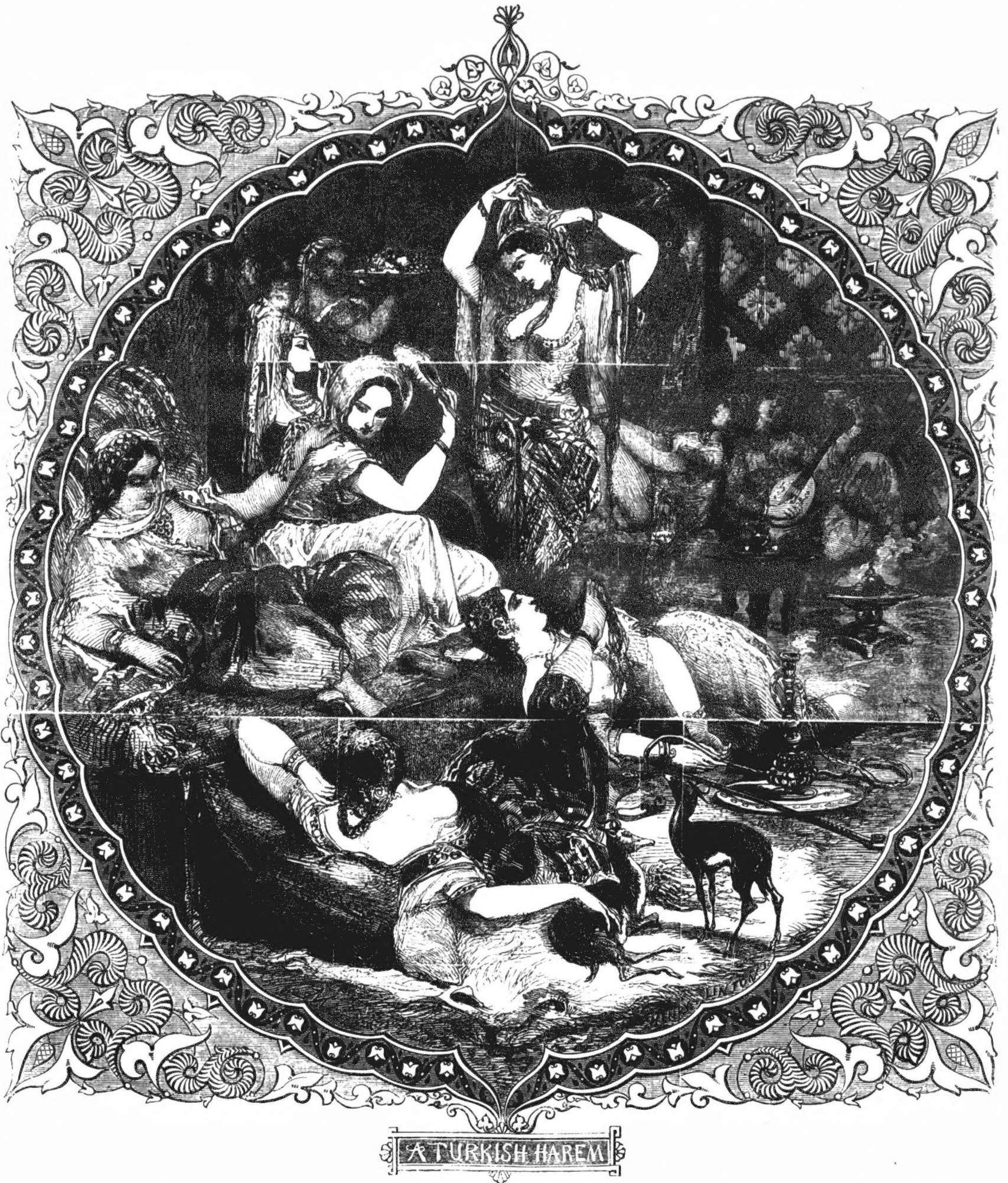
CARDS FOR THE MILLION.—A Copper-Plate Engraved (and style), and Fifty Best Cards Printed, with Card Case included, for 2*s.* Sent post free by ARTHUR GRANGER, the noted Cheap Stationer, 308, High Holborn, and the New Borough Bazaar 95, S.E.—ADVT.

JUDGES AND COUNSEL.

THE qualifications necessary to make a good judge are so different to those which give success to an advocate. To quote Bacon, "Judges ought to be more learned than witty, more reverend than plausible, and more advised than confident." To ensure success at the bar, on the contrary, wit is often more useful than learning, plausibility is always more necessary than reverence, and confidence—some would call it impudence—is the *sine qua non* before the possessor of which the "advised" counsel quails in fear and trembling. It is hardly to be expected that the man who has passed twenty or more years in making his fortune out of his wits, his plausibility, and his confidence can at a moment's notice be transformed into that calm judicial being who is the ideal of a dispenser of justice. The force of habit is strong, and if the new judge ever and anon forgets his real position and takes to interrogating and cross-interrogating witnesses, and conducting one side, instead of deciding on the whole of a case, it is not to be wondered at. At the same time the evils of such a course of proceeding are so great that they must be checked at the outset. If the new judge happens to be a chief, the misery he entails upon his pensive coadjutors, who have to sit by, apparently approving that which they cordially disapprove, is enormous. The effect upon counsel is equally bad. One of the evils incident to the system of appointment is that judges are sometimes appointed for their political rather than their judicial qualities. It not infrequently happens that men superior both intellectually and morally, and in every way more qualified to perform the responsible functions of a judge, are passed by to make way for some pushing M.P., who has neglected his law to make court to the powers that be. As some in their early years surpass their superiors by means of what is technically known as systematic "touting," so do others in after life scramble on to the bench by questionable services rendered to the minister of the day. Not only does the bench suffer by having upon it a man of a lower type of character than it ought to have, but the new judge himself is placed at a disadvantage by having to contend in a new position with his former rivals, who may be his superiors in every respect except the art of place seeking. They are not likely to show extreme deference to one whose seat they may envy, while they despise the means by which it has been attained. The temptation to put down with a high hand opposition from such a quarter or any seeming disrespect or inattention is certainly strong, and doubtless the temptation would be oftener yielded to than it is were it not for the checks to which we have alluded. For a judge is to a certain extent a d-spot in power. In his own court he is all-powerful for the time being. He can punish a spectator, or a suitor, or a counsel alike, and in all cases would his officers obey his commands. He can fine and imprison for contempt, and he for the time finds what constitutes contempt. Fortunately, there is a strong invisible power to which he is obliged to bow, and which, eventually at least, restrains him from abusing his authority. Public opinion—the opinion of members of his former profession, and the opinion of members outside his court—is a power which no judge can defy with impunity. This power has been brought to bear with effect upon some recent convictions and some recent sentences. In the case of Mr. Baron Alderson, he might for a moment have defied it, and gained a temporary triumph by ordering the counsel in question out of court, and had he had the bad taste to make a grandiloquent oration in support of the dignity of the bench, it is possible he might have been rewarded by the ever-ready plaudits of the idlers who generally throng the back seats of a court. But the triumph and the applause of the vulgar would have been dearly purchased by a loss of respect of his former colleagues and of the more discriminating public outside.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CIVIC REGULATIONS IN THE 14TH CENTURY.—"The Olde Usages of the Cite of Wynchestre that haveth been used in the Tyme of ourse Elderne," an ancient roll of the fourteenth century, has been lent by the corporation of Winchester to Mr. Toulmin Smith for his volume on "Early English Guilds" for the Early English Text Society. This roll contains a complete set of civic regulations, from the choosing of the mayor and his four-and-twenty swornmen, down to the collection of a half-penny rate on a horse-load of barrels, and a penny Easter tax to the king from every seller of "grece and of swere and of talugh" under the name of "emergaul." Every brewster is to brew good ale, and every baker is to put his seal on all his loaves, so that he may not be able to disown them if they turn out bad. The process of sequestering a debtor's property is also described, and there are several regulations as to the manufacture of quilts, chalons (the modern shalloon), and borel or coarse cloth in the town. This collection of usages—perhaps the best picture of provincial town life that we have—will be a most interesting part in Mr. Smith's valuable volume; the other portions of which will show the prevalence of the system of mutual help among working men and traders, of benefit, sick and burial societies to an extent hitherto unsuspected by our historians and writers on the former social state of England.

LE COMTE DE MORREL has arrived at Maurigy's Hotel, from Paris.



A TURKISH HAREM

THE TURKISH HAREM.

EVERY scene of Turkish life has, by the visit of the Sultan, been invested with new interest; and, in present circumstances, the illustration on the present page will be regarded with no slight curiosity.

The Harem, as our readers are doubtless well aware, is the name given to the women's apartments in a Turkish mansion, and has been picturesquely described as "the broad marble halls, and deeply-shaded gardens, where beauty and mystery dwell." Imagine a chamber some hundred feet long, the flooring of veined marble, the walls painted in the Byzantine style, with domed ceilings, windows occupying a whole side, and sometimes two sides of the room, looking into a garden in which there is a lake, and you will have before you the kind of scene which our engraving represents.

The Harem, however, is by no means so romantic a place as people generally suppose. The fair beings gathered within its walls are, for one thing, too miscellaneous. The widowed mother of the owner, if she is alive, has the privilege of presiding over the establishment, which is, moreover, the home of aunts, sisters, grandmothers, and other aged relatives.

In addition to these, the Harem is, of course, stocked with persons somewhat more interesting—namely, lawful wives and

favoured slaves. Mahometans of the higher class generally indulge in a plurality of wives; and, though the number of his spouses is limited to four, there is no restriction as to the number of his slaves. And it appears that the domestic station is such as to leave little to distinguish them from those attached to him by legal bonds.

The Turkish damsel, it appears, until she is about nine years of age, may spend her time in the Harem or in the salem-lik, that part of the house occupied by men, just as suits her fancy, but that stage of life being attained, she has no longer any such liberty. She is then ordered to the Harem, and henceforth appears in the salem-lik no more. To this rule there are, of course, exceptions. Between the wives and the favourite slaves, there is usually a difference of race; the former being generally natives of their husbands' country, while the latter are of Georgian or Circassian birth. Circassian girls are seldom reluctant to be sold in Turkey; indeed, those beneath a certain rank look upon such sale, on the part of their father, as a proof of his anxiety for the welfare of his daughters. Therefore, unless the Circassian has seen a youth upon whom to lavish her young affections, she usually desires to be sent to Stamboul. If her father be willing, she is sold to a merchant, who takes her to the land she has chosen. These Jew traders are said to find that cultivation of the intellect adds much to the beauty of the features, and spare no pains to add to the value of their pro-

perty, especially if the damsel is promising. She is sent to a ladies' school, where she is carefully instructed in the accomplishments essential to a Turkish gentlewoman. And if she be very beautiful, she will be taught reading, writing, Turkish, Arabic, and Persian literature; these will be an additional recommendation in the eyes of a wealthy Osmanli. After two to four years—according to Mr. Trenery—spent in this seminary, the young girl is fit for sale. Her "condition," then, receives the most unremitting attention, for a few months. The doctor in attendance at the establishment visits her constantly. She is fed very carefully; she is daily bathed very discreetly; cosmetics of the most excellent kind are pressed into use. All these things are done that her limbs and face may appear beautifully rounded, and that her skin may be pure, pale, clear; in a word, that she may look her very loveliest. The Circassian girls always bring a larger price than the Georgian. Their beauty is of a higher type. They are more intellectual. They can manage a household better—indeed, the Circassian ladies may be classed amongst the most skilful and most saving housewives in the world.

The slaves have, as will be supposed, the advantage of being, in most cases, much better educated than the wives; and have, moreover, the advantage of being seen before being purchased, whereas, the wife is taken on the faith of mere verbal description, and is not unlikely to cause a good deal of disappointment.

THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.—*La Traviata*. Half-past Eight.
 DRURY LANE.—*That Rascal Jack*—(At Eight) *The Great City*. Seven.
 HAYMARKET.—*Peter Shink*—(At a Quarter to Eight)—*The Coquette*—Who Wants a Guinea? Seven.
 ADELPHI.—*Garibaldi in Sicily*—(At Eight) *Dora*—A Slice of Luck. Seven.
 PRINCESS'S.—*The Man o' Airlie*. Eight.
 OLYMPIC.—*Betty Martin*—(At Eight) *The Liar*—(At Half-past Nine) *Woodcock's Little Game*—(At Half-past Ten) *The Critic*. Seven.
 ST. JAMES'S.—*Les Idées de Madame Aubray*—*Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie*. Eight.
 STRAND.—*Reveries*—*The Latest Edition of Fra Diavolo*. Half-past Seven.
 NEW ROYALTY.—*Meg's Diversion*—(At Half-past Nine) *The Latest Edition of Black Eyed Susan*—*A Mistaken Story*. Half-past Seven.
 NEW SUMMERS.—*East Lynne*—(At Seven) *As You Like It*.
 ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS.—*The New Comic Ballet*—(At Eight) *Scenes in the Arena*—(Quarter to Nine) *The Kings of the Carpet*; *Filius's Extraordinary Fire Horse*; *Airc's Wonderful Trapeze Act*.

1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds; Museum of Economic Geology, Jernyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—PAYMENT REQUIRED.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham; Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street; Royal Academy; British Institution; Society of British Artists; Water Colour Societies; Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street; Thames Tunnel; Tussaud's Waxwork; Baker-street Bazaar; Zoological Gardens.

3.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(All letters to be addressed to the Editor, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.)

The Illustrated Weekly News.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

OUR VISITORS.

ENGLAND has most cordially extended the hand of welcome to the "brave Belges" who have accepted our invitation to visit London. Ostensibly they have come to take part in a friendly contest of skill, and we congratulate them upon the prowess they have exhibited at Wimbledon, but we flatter ourselves there is something more than this, an earnest wish to cement the *entente cordiale* between the two nations, which the Belgians make no secret of, and which is heartily reciprocated by ourselves. The weather, unluckily, has been anything but favourable. On Saturday the metropolis was visited by one of those delightfully steady drenching rains to which we are accustomed. Sunday was showery, Monday was simply intolerable. The bad weather culminated on that day, and St. Swithin (*absit omen*) asserted his sway. "Il pleut a vers," we heard one Belgian remark to another with a shrug of the shoulders, and he was right. It did pour in torrents. At the Guildhall on Friday, we hear that the provisions provided were insufficient, and that the only class of people who showed the Belgians real attention were the pick-pockets of Whitechapel. There is such a thing as taking the will for the deed, and we have no doubt that the Belgians will forget the blunders on board the *Scrapis*, the Barmecide feast at Guildhall, and the disgusting and reprehensible conduct of the clerk of the weather. In some respects they do "manage these things better in France," but Paris could never have given the Belgian Volunteers such a reception as the Londoners accorded to them on their march from Somerset House to Guildhall. The cheers which greeted them from the densely-packed crowds which lined their pathway must have atoned somewhat for the meagre fare supplied on their voyage, and for the absence of those myriads of soldiery and police who, in a foreign capital, would have made their progress more rapid at the cost of those spontaneous manifestations of genuine and hearty feeling which met them at every yard of their way. No one who saw them on their march could doubt that they were immensely gratified at their reception, which we may be sure amply atoned for any deficiencies in the warmth of the municipal hospitality arising from the overwhelming number of the guests.

The Sultan, and the Viceroy of Egypt, too, are no doubt enjoying themselves in a thoroughly congenial way. It is satisfactory to know that the Commander of the Faithful was received with all the honours due to his exalted rank, and that his welcome by our Sovereign at Windsor was marked by all becoming courtesies and formalities. That rapid feat in complimentary visiting having been accomplished, his Majesty appears to have

thrown off much of the trammels of Oriental etiquette; and nothing, it is said, could have been more agreeably surprising than the *bonhomie* with which, at the banquet given to him by the Prince of Wales, on Saturday, he rose to his feet, glass in hand, to respond to the brief but graceful speech in which the Her Apparent proposed his health. One would like to have a free translation of the pithy words spoken so genially in his native Turkish by a potentate who seemed instinctively to catch the inspiration of the moment and respond to an English compliment after the fashion of Englishmen. Imagine a Padishah rising in an English dining-room and protesting that he was unaccustomed to public speaking, and that this was the proudest moment of his life! On the same day the Viceroy spent an hour with the players at Sydenham. He took his fill of the wonders of our palace of glass, and watched the fountains as the sheaves of foathery spray sparkled in the fitful sunbeams, and then he sat awhile to look upon the revels of the Dramatic College Fete, and mark how, nation of shopkeepers as we are, we buy and sell in sport as a sheer pretext for helping a good cause. No one, we apprehend, ever made a purchase upon an occasion of this kind which was worth a tithe of the price he paid for it. The Viceroy entered into the spirit of the thing with a vengeance. Spying out one of the most adroit, and, therefore, it is fair to presume, most extortionate of the fair *boutiquiers*, he invested in an eighteenpenny bottle of perfume, and handed over in payment a rouleau of fifty sovereigns, and he never asked for the change! This might have been merely an Oriental way of giving *largesse*, but ere he left the Palace, his Highness had lightened his purse by a thousand pounds, shared equally between the Crystal Palace Restoration Fund and the Dramatic College.

On Sunday the two Potentates bent their steps to the silvery Thames, the Sultan taking the water at Teddington, whence he was rowed in the Royal barge to the emerald lawn which fronts the Duke of Buccleuch's cottage by Richmond. The Viceroy went to the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland's beautiful retreat at Cliveden, and thence, with the Prince of Teck and Lord Dudley to "pull" him, went to dine at the quaint old river-side tavern, known as Surly Hall. For a glimpse of English scenery, of river, trees, and meadow, they could hardly have done better. Richmond-hill from the Thames, crowned with the castle-like hotel which fronts it like a German keep on the Rhine, and Cliveden as seen from the river below, are two gems of picturesque beauty worth a far longer journey to gaze upon on a summer's afternoon.

Surly, dear to countless thousands of Etonians, will acquire additional interest from the visit, and though summer half is nearly over, many Eton boys will row up to Surly to have a look at the room in which the Pasha "cut his chop." On Wednesday the Commander of the Faithful (where is our old friend of the Arabian Nights, Mesrour) and our other guests went to see our walls of iron, and judge from the mimic conflict at Spit-head what we could do in actual fight against enemies on the sea. To follow our visitors through the lengthy programme sketched out for them, and which in a most praiseworthy manner they have faithfully fulfilled, would occupy too much space. What with reviews, concerts, operas, and balls we think Turks, Belgians, and Egyptians will admit that we have done our best to please them, while the most bellicose will not deny that one more rivet has been driven into that tegis of peace which is to extend over mankind, make all the nations of the earth as one, and stop the "big wars" which do not now render ambition virtuous.

A PEACE CONGRESS.

PROFESSOR JULES BARIN, of Geneva, well known in the Swiss literary world as the translator of Kant, and the author of some sharp criticisms on the works of M. Thiers, has proposed that a "peace congress" should be held at Geneva next September. This proposal was debated the other day in the section for moral and political science of the National Institute at Geneva, on which occasion the professor explained his plan. "The war," he said, "which threatened us a few weeks ago, has fortunately been averted, but it is necessary that the agitation in favour of peace to which this danger gave rise should be continued. I propose that the centre of this agitation be Geneva, which has already done great services to humanity. It was in this town that the Congress for the relief of the wounded in battle was started and held. We should now aim at a higher object—that there should be no war, and consequently no wounded soldiers." M. James Fazy next observed that the only way of attaining this object would be to establish a European Confederation, represented by a standing committee—a sort of permanent international parliament—which would take the necessary steps for pacification whenever Europe was threatened with war. After several other speakers had expressed their approval of the plan, the meeting agreed to take part in the proposed Congress.

AN ELEGANT COUGH REMEDY.—In our variable climate during the winter months coughs and colds appear the greatest enemies to mankind, and we are pleased to be able to draw the attention of sufferers to "Strange's Celebrated Balsam of Honey," which, as a cough remedy, stands unrivalled. Honey, in the form of a Balsamic preparation, is strongly recommended by the faculty, our medical works, and by Dr. Pereira (late lecturer on medicine to the hospitals).—See *Materia Medica*, vol. ii. page 1851. It will relieve the most irritating cough in a few minutes, and by its mildly stimulating action, gently discharges phlegm from the chest by easy expectoration, and restores the healthy action of the lungs. The amount of suffering at this time of the year is incalculable, and numbers, from the want of an effectual remedy at a low cost, have the germs of consumption laid. Sold by most chemists at 1s. 1d. per bottle, large size 2s. 3d. Prepared by P. Strange, operative chemist, 200, East street, Walworth. Agents: Messrs. Barclay, Farringdon-street; Newberry, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 50, Oxford-street; and Butler and Crispe, Cheapside.—[ADVT.]

JUST OUT, STEAM ENGINES (Patent), price 1s. 6d. each, of horizontal construction, manufactured entirely of metal fitted with copper boiler, steam pipe, furnace, &c., complete. Will work for hours if supplied with water and fuel. Sent carriage free, safely packed in wooden case, for 24 stamps.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, 21, Norfolk-road, Essex-road, Islington, London. Established 1859.—[ADVT.]

PUBLIC OPINION.

EXTENSION OF THE TRADES' UNION COMMISSION.

WE rejoice that the commission is to be extended. Had it been confined to Sheffield the nation would have gone quietly to sleep under the conviction or the hope that the three men concerned were simply individual ruffians goaded to murder by personal passion or by brooding over the wrongs of their class; and the system, with the utter perversion of moral sentiment which it displays, and the awful possibilities of social danger and disintegration it menaces, would not have been unveiled. We should have walked unconsciously on the volcano as before, and should never have fathomed, and scarcely even suspected, the real problem with which we have to deal. The essential thing for us to know and fully to realize is this; that in all great towns, and in all great trades, there are compact and powerful artisan organizations, numbering some hundred thousands in their ranks, managed by leaders more or less secret, singularly despotic in temper and authority, scarcely if at all responsible, and over whom the mass of subscribers have no more control than railway shareholders have over railway directors; associations which rule their members with nearly absolute command, and exercise over outside artisans habitual intimidation, infinitely varying in degree, sometimes slight and veiled, but always liable under adequate exigency or provocation to degenerate into personal violence, and not unfrequently culminating in actual and deliberate murder; *imperium in imperio*, in fine, claiming to exercise the double functions of governments and tribunals, pronouncing and executing whatever sentences they judge fit, in contempt and defiance of the public law of the land, avowing aims and asserting pretensions often distinctly illegal and unjust, and pursuing them by means equally unscrupulous and extreme. This is the knowledge which is so absolutely important for us; and we doubt whether anything short of the Sheffield disclosures could have fairly brought it home to the national consciousness; or whether, without the proposed extension of the inquiry to other districts, we shall not even now be inclined to set down what we have learned as mere Sheffield idiosyncrasies.—*Pull Mall Gazette*.

A SHABBY ROBBERY.

How is the expense of the entertainments to the Sultan to be met? The Cabinet seems to have been in despair on the subject till at last a bright idea struck one of its members, let us hope one of the Dukes. "Suppose we steal the needed cash," and be generous and hospitable, and brilliantly dressed with other people's money. No sooner said than done. Eight thousand miles away there is a dusky population of two hundred millions who must do as Sir Stafford Northcote bids them, and who can very easily toil just a little more than a guest of Great Britain may be entertained, and yet Great Britain not be compelled to pay for her guest's supper. True, there is a famine out there, as reported this week, and a good many people are dying of hunger, but, after all, they are dark-coloured. True, they will not see the show, or even hear of the show till it is over, but then their masters will, and they must be content. True, the conditions of the fete, the rights of English nobles, the claims of English squires, require that nobody connected with India should be invited, but still the fete must be given, somebody must pay, and there is nobody else weak enough to be taxed without opposition. So the India House is to give the fete, Royalty is to be the guest instead of host, the *creme de la creme* of London society is to be fed and amused in "a scene of Oriental splendour," and the Indian peasantry are to pay their lords ten thousand pounds the more. If that is not a dirty transaction, a bit of downright meanness amounting to dishonesty, one would like to hear Sir Stafford Northcote tell what is. An Arab will often steal rather than a guest shall go unfed, but at least he is not a thief to avoid the consumption of his own milk and dates. A feudal noble visited by a king used often to make his serfs pay for the unwelcome honour, but at least they had their place in the rejoicings for which they paid. It has been reserved for a British Government of the nineteenth century to strip subjects eight thousand miles off to pay for a feast in which they cannot partake, and the credit of which is to be enjoyed solely by those who strip them. How keenly will raucous satirical as Parisians appreciate our unfeeling justice and open-handed generosity of character!—*Spectator*.

MEXICO.

WE doubt whether the language of the French Government with regard to the future of Mexico is quite wise. The Americans are invoked in the most pointed way to take possession of Mexico. They are to do what the French could not do. This is not very dignified nor very prudent. If there is anything which will make the Americans resolve not to trouble themselves about Mexico, it will be these intigations. They do not like to think that they are called on to fulfil an obligation, and they will set themselves steadily against appearing to yield to dictation. It is a great exaggeration to say that they are bound to avenge Maximilian. He took his own course and he has fallen a victim to the short-sighted fury of his enemies. He put himself in the position of a Mexican heading a party of Mexicans, and he was shot just as Santa Anna has been shot. The history of Santa Anna's expedition is not yet known, and it has yet to be explained how an English officer thought himself entitled to interfere in Mexican affairs. But Santa Anna has died without any one expressing any pity for him. The reason why the two executions are viewed so differently is a very good reason. The Emperor had honestly tried to do Mexico all the good he could; he had behaved honourably; he was shot in cold blood; and his execution was entirely useless, as he would have been most delighted to retire from Mexico altogether if he thought the claims of honour were satisfied. Santa Anna was a veteran intriguer, a Mexican of the Mexicans, a man who had twenty times tried to get up a revolution, and he was shot at once by those who got him into their power. But the American nation is not more to blame for the death of the Emperor than for that of Santa Anna. Only one duty lies on the Americans. If Mexico relapses into a perfectly hopeless state of anarchy, it will then be incumbent on the Government of the United States to consider whether it will not be possible to interfere, and to place Mexican affairs on an endurable footing, and whether this can be effected at a cost not wholly disproportionate to the result.—*Saturday Review*.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THERE can be little doubt that ere long, probably next week, the Bank of England will reduce its rate of discount to two per cent. The supply of capital in the market is not absolutely excessive, but it is relatively excessive; it exceeds the sort of investments which the holders of money like to go into. The inland trade of the country is falling off. The Clearing House returns show that the 4th of the month did not create a greater amount of payments than other days. This can only be the case when trade is very slack, and it is understood that the amount settled at the Clearing House on the 4th of July greatly falls short of the amount settled on the corresponding day for several years. The capital of the country day by day accumulates in excess of corresponding employment, and the necessary consequence will be a fall in the rate of interest.—*Economist*.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE SULTAN.

THE arrival of the Sultan on British soil is a great historical event. He has made advances to Europe which promise more than the most specious reforms of his predecessors. If a wise friend of equality and justice in the East were asked what means he would take to promote these blessings, he might well answer that among the most effectual would be to bring the chief of the

Empire to Western Europe, to show him that no inveterate and irremovable animosities divide the two sections of mankind, and that the criticisms on his Government are not inspired by any hostility to his House. It may be that from these visits will date the solution of the so-called "Eastern question." This much is clear, that in the Sultan's dominions Mahometans and Christians are inextricably mingled, and that unless one creed exterminates the other they must be content to live together. From this it would seem that the best thing which can happen is that their common Sovereign should be indoctrinated with Western ideas, by which alone a system can be established that men of each race and creed will willingly obey.—*Times*.

TRADE UNIONS AND WAGES.

THE effect of the introduction of a trade union into any manufacture is this. First, wages rise and force up prices; then the demand slackens, and prices fall; then, in consequence of the fall in prices, wages go down. The effect of the trade union is to cause a disastrous fluctuation; first causing prices to rise when, according to the ordinary standard of production, they ought not, and next, causing prices to fall when, according to the same standard, they ought not, and so as to carry the labourers' earnings with them. But it may happen, and often does, that the introduction of labour combinations, or, what comes to the same thing, an exceptional vigour in such combinations, occurs at a time when the trade is exceptionally profitable and the capitalist getting more than the common profit. In that case it might raise wages without raising prices. The capitalist, by the supposition, was getting more than usual, and he may be content to get only as much as usual, and pay his labourers more. This rise of wages, however, only anticipates what must else have happened. Profits being higher than usual, capital would have come in and competed for that sort of labour, and so its price would have risen. And, again, such a rise will not—in a country where labour migrates easily—be permanent, except the labourer was before earning less than the common rate of wages. If the trade union makes him earn more, other labour will come into the trade, and so the rate of wages go down to the common level.—*Economist*.

THE REFORM AGITATION OF THE FUTURE.

THE personal extent of the suffrage may be considered not yet settled in three respects. In counties the abolition of the hard line may still be demanded. In boroughs a demand may come either for the re-establishment of a hard line which may keep out the residuum, or for the abolition of the hard lines of householding, or inhabiting lodgings worth £10, in favour of manhood suffrage of all registered inhabitants. The twelve months' residence is so constitutional and so reasonable that no agitation against it is likely to ensue. But the great quick principle of personal payment of rates, which announced itself this spring as the fundamental axiom of the instinctive philosophy of reform, will be manifestly resolved into the contemptible fallacy it really is, and will vanish into space. The division list of the minority that supported Mr. Lowe's motion for the cumulative vote would lead us to expect that we only see the beginning of an agitation on this department of reform, if we bear in mind Lord Bacon's position, that the way to foresee the future of a country is to study the bias of its younger minds. With regard to electoral districts two propositions are abundantly clear: first, that the existence of the smaller boroughs is becoming every day less defensible; and secondly, that the principle of representation according to wealth and numbers, while clearly assumed as the principle of the redistribution of the bill, is only entered upon, and is left in a mere rudimentary and inchoate state, such as rather to kindle than to assuage the appetite for Reform. Besides these two great heads of Reform—the amendment of the franchise and the redistribution of seats—the present bill has just grazed the skin of the most disgraceful wen that disfigures the face of our Constitution—the bribery and corruption of elections. The friends of unceasing political movement need have no fear that the present measure will be too strong an opiate for the political life of the country. It is but an opening of the several questions it touches. It settles nothing. It defuses nothing permanently, except the epoch which it closes.—*Chronicle*.

LONDON AS IT APPEARS TO FOREIGNERS.

WHEN we have opened our eyes well to our foreign visitors, we may venture to ask what they will think of us. Neither the Sultan nor his Viceroy can have ever seen or imagined such a wilderness of buildings, such lengths of streets, such immense multitudes on the move, to and fro, or gathered at a minute's warning; such streams and eddies of carriage traffic, such restless activity in all classes, so crowded a hive, so busy a workshop, so tumultuous a whirl of life. A few little scenes will satisfy the Viceroy that the labour of his own pyramids and canals is nothing compared with that more usefully applied here to the convenience of the human masses. The endless forests of masts dimly discerned through the smoke before the train arrives at London-bridge, is a spectacle such as no Oriental ever saw in his dreams, night or day. But if our visitors had indulged in any dream of beauty, where could their eyes find it realized? Even the longest life and the keenest observation fail to give many an Englishman a correct idea of his country, should his experience be confined to a few of its phases. If there is a place which is not England, except in the special sense of an ideal average or a clumsy representation, that is London. Yet it is nearly all of England that can be seen by such visitors as these. Even the Belgian will wonder to find a large city so near Paris yet so unlike it. As for our edifices, we may show our bridges, and be thankful for the embankment. Our great cathedrals, our Houses of Parliament, and some other public buildings, may be seen by the eye of faith through clouds of smoke and incrustations of smut and dust. Our parks are unique. Our private houses tell of the wealth within. But to the continental mind the privacy of English life is something worse than sin; it is folly, misery, and conspiracy, all in one. They tell us abroad that we live in our castles as the did in the Middle Ages, and that it is no improvement on the old practice if we have a thousand ill-tenanted castles instead of a score, with some sort of life within, and something to show for it. Could our visitor compare notes, and come to some common conclusion upon us, it would be worth our while to accept the verdict of the world, and learn a little from it.—*Times*.

THE ABYSSINIAN QUESTION.

IN referring to the rumours of the probable despatch of an armed expedition to Abyssinia for the liberation of the British captives, we caution the Government against the commission of such errors as have led to our failure in former wars. We must "look before we leap." If we are ignorant of the localities, we must study the experience of others. There are travellers still living who can afford all the necessary information. From practical authority we have learned that the rains commence in June and cease in September; during this period no military operations are possible. From the middle of September until about the middle of October the intense heat of the sun acting upon the sodden ground and rank vegetation produces the most fatal diseases; therefore, the unhealthy month must be avoided. The grass is of that Brobdignagian growth that it renders the country in most places impassable until it is sufficiently dry to burn. This is in November, at which time the fire clears all before it, the country becomes healthy, and troops are free to act, requiring neither tents nor shelter of any kind from November until May. As shelter is unnecessary for both men and stores, the impediments of an army are reduced to a minimum; therefore if a military expedition were well led in light marching order, the war of Abyssinia would be comprised in a campaign of one dry season; at the expiration of which the end would have been attained, and the troops returned.—*Post*.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

DRAMATIC COLLEGE FETE.—The annual fête, grand fancy bazaar, and revels, in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College, commenced on Saturday. The stalls for the sale of fancy articles were placed under the centre transept, and presided over by the following talented and popular favourites:—Mrs. Caulfield, Mrs. Pauncefort, Miss Agnes Burdett, Miss Elsworth, Miss Fanny Morelli, Miss H. Pelham, Miss S. Pelham, Miss Sheridan, Miss Alice Evans, Miss Carlotta Addison, Miss Fanny Addison, Miss Levine, Miss Neville Burton, Miss Eleanor Burton, Miss Madeline Percy, Miss Turtle, "Miriam," Miss E. Farron, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Annie Bourke, Miss R. Erskine, Miss L. C. Pauncefort, Miss Elise de Rohan, Miss Ambrose, Miss Lucy Rushton, Miss Alice Dunning, Miss Seagrave. The exertions of the charming saleswomen were rewarded with considerable success. Conspicuous amongst the exhibitors was "Richardson's show," the exterior being designed as nearly as possible to realise the ideal of its renowned prototype. The outside attractions caused large crowds to assemble in front of the platform, from which the various actors were energetic in their efforts to induce an admiring British public to walk up and witness the new and original drama, entitled "The Rightful Heir; or, The Ghost of the Hollow Beech Tree," which was produced at short intervals during the day, amid the laughter and applause of large and appreciative audiences. Wombwell's Menagerie, with its "Astounding Collection of Trained Performing Wild Animals," was a source of much amusement. Two shins of raw beef were suggestively suspended at the entrance, and it was announced that the animals would be fed at each representation, and that "Van Amburgh" would exhibit his powers over the brute creation, all of which was duly carried out, except the feeding. The Japanese Troupe and the Great Pa-go-dar were well patronised; the entertainment, which consisted of a "Lecture on Japan," by Mr. J. L. Toole, and curious illustrations of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, in which Mr. Tyson Paul Bedford, Japanese Tommy, and the Brothers Nemo took part, was received with loud demonstrations of approval. The Hall of Merry Monks, where the leading comic vocalists from the London music-halls gave an entertainment, met with a large share of support. In Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul's pavilion three comic and vocal performances were given; Mrs. Howard Paul sang a new song, entitled "King Cash," and elicited loud laughter and plaudits by the piquant manner in which she "sneezed" a new French chanson. The Royal Living Marionettes were very entertaining. A clever troupe of performing dogs went through their tricks under the direction of Mdlle. Gertrude, to the evident satisfaction of the spectators. The White Lilies of the Prairie, a company of amateur gentlemen gave good performances in the "Abode of Harmony," and amongst the other multitudinous attractions were the Gipsy Cave, in which Miss Agnes Burdett undertook to gratify the wishes of those who were desirous of forestalling time; the Fairy Post-office, M. Rochez's performing Russian guinea-pigs and Australian squirrels, &c.

His Highness the Viceroy, who had given an intimation that on Saturday he intended honouring the Palace with a visit, arrived about half-past four o'clock, accompanied by their Excellencies Raghib Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Telhat Pacha, Chief of his Highness's Council; Hassan Pacha, Rita Pacha, General Seymour, Colonel Stanton, and Mr. Larking. He was received at the central transept entrance by Mr. Tonies and other directors and chief officers of the company, and was conducted to the Egyptian and Roman corridors and courts and across the nave by the Renaissance and Italian Courts, with all of which he was pleased to express his delight and admiration, to the open balcony at the back of the Royal box. At the moment of his entrance the upper series of fountains commenced playing, and the afternoon being calm the effect was extremely good. His Highness then entered the Royal box, advanced to the front, and bowed and waved his hand repeatedly in acknowledgment of the loud and hearty English cheers, accompanied with the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which greeted his appearance, and with which he seemed much pleased. He remained for some time, and surveyed the motley and remarkable scene presented by the revels of the Dramatic College, which were being carried on in full vigour in the centre transept below. His Highness appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings, and expressed a wish to purchase some little article from one of the fair young saleswomen, whom he noticed as particularly energetic in pursuit of her vocation. Miss Bruce, the young lady who had so fortunately caught his eye, was accordingly introduced to him, and having purchased a small bottle of perfume he gallantly and liberally presented her with a *rouleau* of fifty sovereigns as the purchase money. His Highness and suite afterwards partook of some refreshment, which was served in a *recherche* manner by Messrs. Bertram and Roberts. He then returned by a different route from before to the centre transept entrance, which he quitted at half-past five, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators.

His Highness, before taking his departure, repeatedly expressed his delight and gratification with the fountains, the charming landscape view from the balcony, and the general attractions of the Palace.

Mr. J. L. Toole, in closing his final lecture in the Temple of Celestials, said that he found himself mentally gliding from China via Japan to Egypt—a theme which brought him to the most pleasurable duty of the day. The distinguished and highly esteemed stranger who had just entered into the enjoyment of their festivities had, before departing, substantially marked his sympathy and gratification by a noble donation of 500 guineas to the Royal Dramatic College, by a very liberal contribution to their present proceedings, and by a munificent addition of 500 guineas to the Palace Restoration Fund. There was not only corn in Egypt, but generous natures were there, and in a spirit of appreciation he at once proposed loud cheers for his Highness the Viceroy—a proposition which Mr. Toole's audience forthwith responded to with the heartiest good will.

AN AMIABLE GIRL.

MATILDA GRIGGS deserves a niche in history. Seduced by her lover, Frederick Augustus Watkins, a young watchmaker, she bore him a child, and continued to "keep company" with him, in the vain hope that he would marry her. One evening she left her parents' home with Watkins for a walk, and was brought home the next morning dreadfully bruised and wounded, Watkins having endeavoured to kill her by beating her with a piece of lead tied to a string, and when the string broke, by stabbing her with a dagger in no less than fifteen places. Against all expectation, Matilda Griggs has survived, and Watkins, tried for feloniously wounding with intent to kill her, has been sentenced by Baron Bramwell to twenty years' penal servitude. The poor girl whom he had ruined and done his best to murder could not be prevailed upon to appear against the father of her child, and wrote to him the following letter in anticipation of his acquittal:—

Berlin June 1867.

My dear Fred,—I hope you don't think it unkind at my staying away from the trial if for your good I do so and I am waiting anxiously in the hope of hearing that you are free and I am looking for the time when we shall be united and happy once again for without you I cannot be happy although I am quite well in body all the past is forgot.

from your true own,

this note come enclosed to a friend in London who will cause it to be given to you.

TILLEY GRIGGS.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—"Don Giovanni," re-produced on Thursday evening, attracted one of the largest audiences known for years at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Mapleson had announced the opera to be produced with entire new scenery and dresses, but we do not believe that that proclamation allured twenty people to the Haymarket. "Don Giovanni" was repeated on Saturday night, and again there was an overflowing audience. The Viceroy of Egypt honoured the theatre with a special visit.

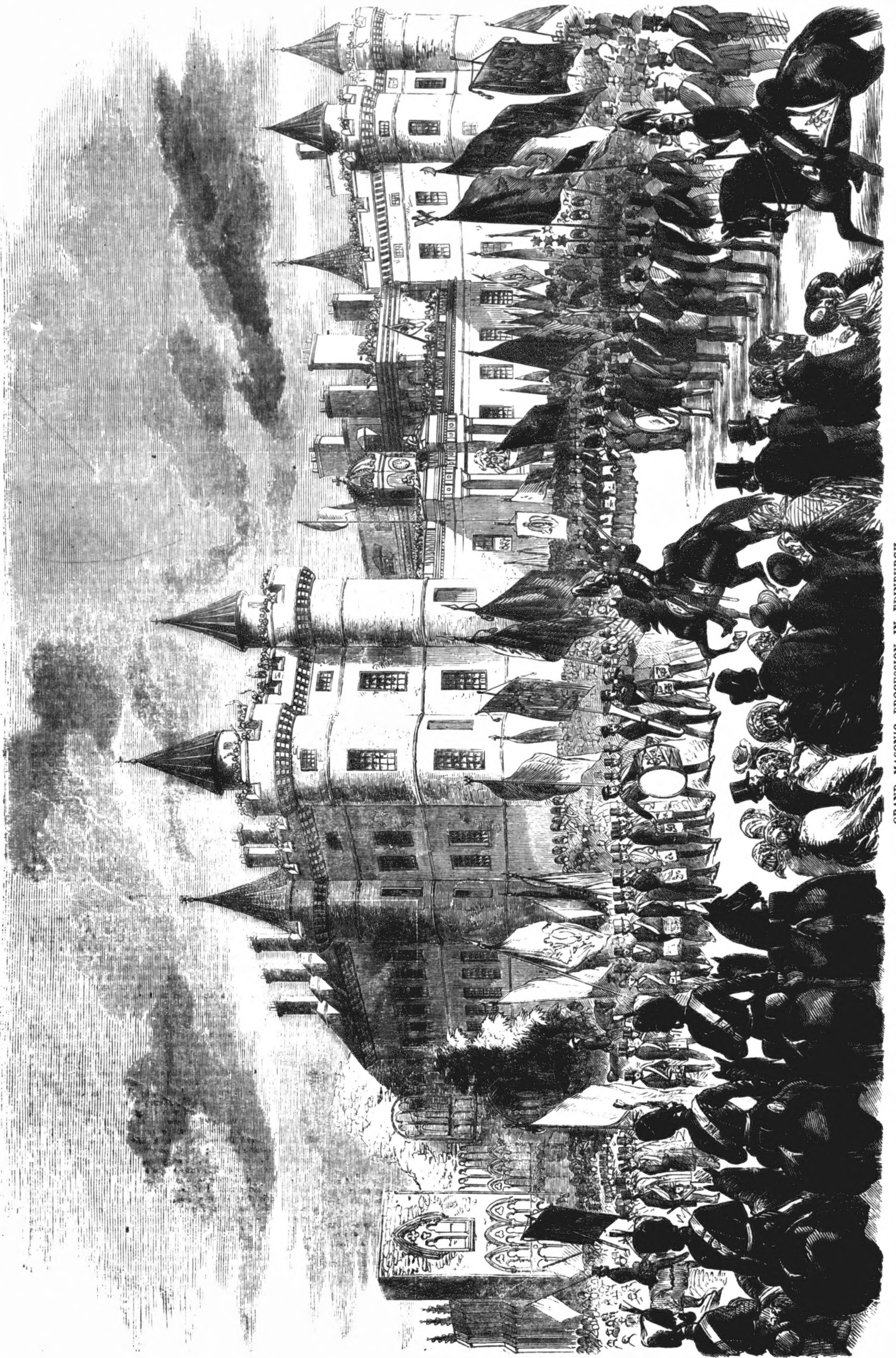
ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The excitement consequent on the production of M. Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" has only been equalled in the history of the Royal Italian Opera by that elicited by the "Huguenots," some eighteen or nineteen years ago. M. Gounod's reputation is far removed from that of Meyerbeer, but a great variety of circumstances had conspired to render the first performance of "Romeo et Juliette" of extraordinary interest. The fame of the French composer dates in this country from "Faust." "Romeo et Juliette" is not a "Faust," but set in such a framework as that bestowed on it at Covent Garden its enthusiastic reception was assured. Throughout the last act some of the best qualities of M. Gounod are rendered conspicuous. A whole scene is omitted at the Royal Italian Opera, but not without a necessity.

THE SULTAN'S VISIT TO THE OPERA.—It is too rarely that England witnesses such a scene as was presented on Monday night where Mr. Gye rules. The Floral Hall—the most capacious ante-room possessed by any theatre in the world—was brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated. Round the spring of the roof ran a row of gas jets; and here and there, from the arches of the iron and glass roof, and between the iron pillars which support the superstructure, as well as along the walls, were suspended festoons of pink and white paper roses, which were very pretty, but, it must be confessed, not particularly in keeping with the more elaborate decorations on the floor space. Along each side of the hall was placed a barrier, the space behind being well filled with ladies and gentlemen in full evening dress. In front of the barriers innumerable pots of flowers were placed in tiers, each colour running in a ribbon along the hall. At the market end of the building a pyramid of flowers and variegated plants rose from the floor, halfway to the roof, and at the base of this pyramid was the space appointed for the reception of the Sultan. The Yeomen of the Guard in their Tudor dress, and each wielding a massive halberd, were placed at equal distances along the sides of the wide space reserved in the centre of the hall. The band of the Coldstream Guards stood by the side of the pyramid, and outside the entrance from the market was another military band, with a guard of honour. The doors were opened at eight o'clock, and immediately afterwards the members of the Royal household began to assemble, in their full state uniforms of blue, much braided with gold. When the Sultan entered the Royal box—over which was fixed a magnificent silk canopy—the whole audience rose. A more brilliant spectacle than the house presented at this moment, and indeed during the whole of the evening, eyes have not seen in our English metropolis for years. The reception of Garibaldi in the same house was nothing to it. Diamonds flashed from the necks of all the ladies, and bright eyes rivalled the precious stones which glittered in their costly settings. The rich lace and the delicate tints in the dresses harmonised well, and the flowers in innumerable bouquets lent to the scene a colour which it hardly needed, and which yet was not superfluous. His Majesty, having bowed to the company, took his seat on a chair of state, having the Prince of Wales on his right and the Duke of Cambridge and the Viceroy of Egypt on his left. In the next box to his right were the son and the nephews of his Majesty, and in the box beneath on the lower tier were Fud Pacha, the Ulema, and other members of the suite. The strains of "God Save the Queen" greeted the distinguished company on entering, and when the familiar strains had ended the curtain rose (two Yeomen of the Guard being placed at the sides of the proscenium), and the whole chorus, led by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, sang an ode, written by Mr. Bartholomew, and set very charmingly to music by Mr. Costa. Three acts of the opera of "Masaniello" followed. To criticise the performance is needless, since everybody knows how the Covent Garden company can play Aubert's masterpieces. The ballets were delightful, and appeared to please the Orientals greatly; nor were they less charmed with the singing of Madame Sherrington, Signor Naudin, and Signor Graziani—the execution of the famous duet by the two latter being superb. At a few minutes to eleven the third act came to an end, and the Sultan, bowing to the company, which again rose, left the house.

STRAND THEATRE.—"Reveries" is the title of a new two-act drama from the pen of Mr. H. B. Farnil, which was produced for the first time at this house on Saturday. There is considerable power in the piece, and as a whole it is by no means bad, and the reception which it met with at its first introduction fully justifies the supposition that it will prove a great success. The chief character, Dick the Grinder, is very faithfully portrayed by Mr. Emery. So marked was the success of the piece on Saturday that every actor, as well as the author, was compelled to bear their acknowledgments.

CRICKET.—ETON V. HARROW.

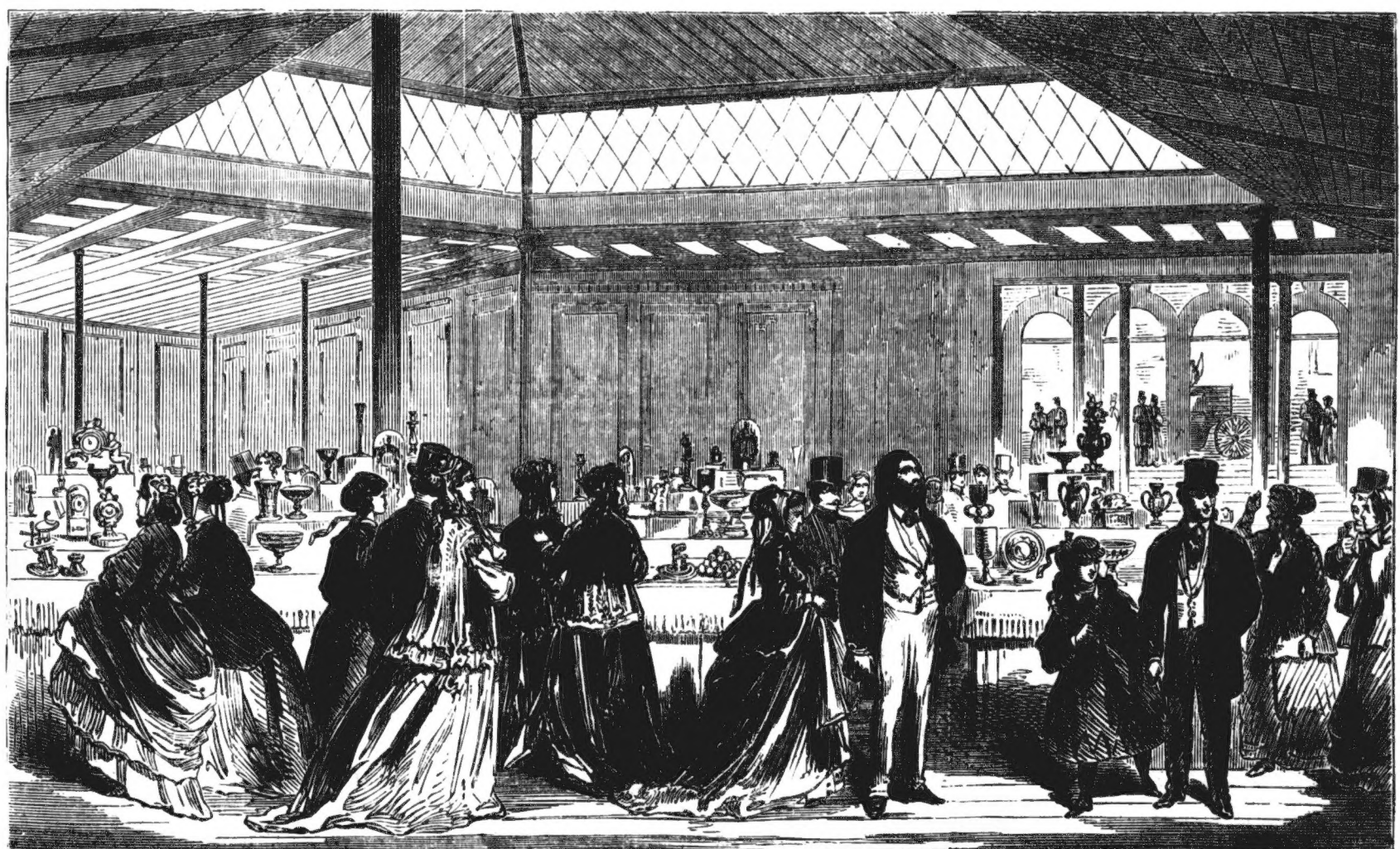
THE weather, unfortunately for the progress of this interesting match, underwent a change on Saturday morning. A large number of spectators, however, flocked to Lord's Ground, nearly 2,000 persons being present at the commencement of the day's play. Towards the afternoon this number was gradually augmented to between 8,000 and 9,000, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather. The call bell rang about eleven o'clock, and the ground was cleared; the umpires and a portion of the "field" took their places, but a renewal of the rain again dispersed them. However, in about a quarter of an hour, there was a cessation, and a general clapping of hands welcomed the appearance of the Harrow boys, in their respective places, and of Hay and Ottaway at the wickets. The first noteworthy event was a hit for four by Ottaway. The Etonians ran some marvelously short runs, and the Harrovians' fielding was by no means so art: 23 runs were booked in the first 18 minutes. At dinner call (2.30) the score was at 181. During the recess, the rain came down merrily, and it was 3.50 before play was fairly resumed. Mr. Tritton was at length driven back on to his wicket, by Hadow, making way for Horner—seven for 195. At 2.03 Money went on again, and when five had been added Walrod was caught at mid-off, at which there was another volley of cheers—eight for 208. Wormald followed, but the rain had impeded the travelling of the ball. Penn, who had relieved Pelham, now took Wormald's wicket, with a "shooter"—nine for 221; and Currey "whipped in." At twenty minutes to five he was caught at point, and thus ended the innings, Harrow having 257 runs to get to win the match. At five o'clock precisely Harrow set about a task, the accomplishment of which time had rendered impossible—viz., obtaining 256 runs in two hours; in fact Harrow could not win, and Eton could not lose. The fielding of the Etonians was splendid, and so was Ottaway's wicket-keeping. Shortly before half-past six, the rain having fallen for nearly half an hour, an adjournment to the Pavilion took place. So soon as the rain had moderated loud shouts announced the re-appearance on the ground of the Etonians; but upon an inspection of the wickets by Mr. Fitzgerald, some of the committee, the umpires, and respective captains, it was at once determined that no further play should be attempted; and thus at five minutes before seven the forty-third match between Eton and Harrow ended in a draw considerably in favour of the former—Harrow having 178 runs to get and nine wickets to fall.



GRAND MASONIC PROCESSION IN EDINBURGH.



EXTERIOR OF THE NEW CORINTHIAN BAZAAR.



INTERIOR OF THE NEW CORINTHIAN BAZAAR.—(See next page.)

GRAND MASONIC PROCESSION IN EDINBURGH.

Dead Acre:

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

BY CHARLES H. ROSS.

Part the Third.

THE STRUGGLE AT LAST.

CHAPTER X.—(CONTINUED).—TWIXT LIFE AND DEATH.

"A lady of the name of Acre live here, sir? No, there isn't such a person. A lady that plays the piano at concerts? No, no one that I know of unless— I think Mrs. Wilson on the second floor plays the piano; but only when she goes out teaching. She has not been out lately I think. But you see the door stands always open, and we don't interfere with our lodgers more than we need do, as long as they keep up their rent."

"A young lady, this is—twenty-one at most."

"Not much more, sir, I should think, but one as has seen trouble; thinnish and very pale."

"Yes, very pale."

"Been much better off, sir, I should say, but rather put to it now, I should fancy; very much put to it sometimes, though as punctual as the clock when the pay day comes round. Oh, quite the lady."

"I think it must be she whom I'm in search of. Would you mind asking her if I may speak with her? I shall be much obliged."

"With pleasure."

A long pause, during which the visitor at the street-door waited with the best patience he could muster, listening to the loud tapping of the landlady's knuckles upon the panel of the door above. Presently the woman came downstairs again, with a frightened face.

"Will you step up, sir; I'm afraid there's something amiss. I've been knocking ever so long, and can't make her answer. But I'm sure she's inside."

"Is she asleep, do you think?"

"I don't know what to think. Let's knock again, and—perhaps we'd better force the door."

"Look at me! Speak to me! Oh, my own Ruth, my love, my darling, do you not know me? What has happened? What ails you? You are very ill, but you will recover again soon, will you not—or have I come too late? Have I found you now, only to lose you again for ever? No, Heaven could not be so cruel! God will not take from me all that I love on earth! I have been a scoundrel and a fool; but with you, Ruth, there is a chance for me yet. There is still the making of a good man left in me. I still might do something—I will do something if I have this one last chance. Upon my knees, before God, I swear I will work hard to make amends for all the long years of folly I have spent. I swear that if I have another trial, I'll yet make a name that shall be remembered with a blessing instead of a curse. Ruth, darling Ruth, am I too late? Speak to me; one word—only one word."

The small wasted hand lying passive in his, trembled ever so lightly, as the heart of a dying bird might flutter in the fowler's grasp.

The thin, white face was turned towards him upon the pillow, its cheek wet with his tears. The sad eyes fixed upon him lighted with a joyous smile, and the lips moved, faintly murmuring his name.

Only a week ago and there was nothing in the world but misery, and now it was the happiest world imaginable, without a single sad note on its broad face, and you have this information upon no worse authority than that of Mr. John Jeffcoat, who was, upon his own showing, the very happiest man alive.

In the face of such evidence, it seems almost impossible to believe that there was any person who could be miserable, and yet such a person existed, a young girl, in fact, whose name was Jane Acre.

To this unfortunate maiden, still pining in the gloomy house in Soho-square, came one evening a dark gentleman, bringing information respecting the happiest man alive, respecting whose whereabouts he had lately been making much diligent inquiry.

"I have found out our friend at last," he said. "Indeed, both our friends—your mamma as well."

"Where are they?"

"You will be rather surprised I expect when you hear. You hardly thought, now, did you, that there was anything serious between them, but they're—"

"Married?"

"Exactly. They were married yesterday I found out, but I only discovered their whereabouts this morning."

"A day too late."

"A day too late. What do you mean?"

"Where did you say they were? But you did not say I think. Can you take me there? Will you take me at once? I will not be a moment getting ready. Can we go now?"

There was but little time lost on the journey, and yet, as luck would have it, they were an hour too late. The landlord of the hotel in a quiet City square at which Mr. Jeffcoat and his wife had been staying for a couple of days informed the doctor that the bride and bridegroom, which was what his wife had taken the lady and gentleman to be, had just started by the mail train for Paris, as he believed that such had been their destination from certain directions he had heard the gentleman give when he left the hotel door in a cab.

As to a more definite address than Paris the landlord could give no information, but Mr. Gay thought that perhaps before leaving England, Jeffcoat might have called at his old lodgings in Piccadilly, and he and Jane drove there to make inquiries.

Had they seen anything of him? No, he had not been there. The servant wondered that he had not, but he had not. There were two or three letters waiting for him, and one marked "Immediate" that had been there ever so long.

The man brought the document he had alluded to to the door, taking it from behind a picture frame over the mantel-piece in the hall, and examined it by the light of a lamp close to where his questioners stood.

Jane recognized the writing. It was the letter she had written to Jeffcoat, which still lay unopened. As she looked at it the blood rushed up into her face, and the old cruel look coming over it, hardened and aged her features as though ten years had passed over her head.

"You do not like Jeffcoat, do you?" she asked, when she and Gay were travelling homewards again in the cab.

"I don't love him particularly. I don't know that I bear him any bitter hatred. People don't usually hate one another very long together out of books. They forgive their injuries, or can't afford to go on bearing malice."

"But I can afford to do so, and I do, but I can do nothing without your help. Will you help me if I pay you? I have lots of money, and you shall have it all if you assist me. When we get home I will show you a paper that we can draw six thousand pounds with when we choose, at least, I think so; but you shall see."

"I should be mad to let the chance slip through my fingers," the dark gentleman said to himself, as he strolled in the moonlight smoking his cigar. "The girl's here in London alone with no one else to advise her. There's a lot of money. She's a nice sort of girl. Rather too childish for my fancy, but all the easier managed. This notion of revenge is ridiculous, but I'd like a trip to foreign parts. I'm dreadful sick of dear Old England. After all, why shouldn't I marry her? I really see no objection. As for her, of course, that's easily managed."

CHAPTER XI.—A FACE IN A CROWD

THERE is a town upon the coast of France built among the rocks, with streets that are all up-hill and down-hill, with rows of houses high up in the air looking down upon others, the roofs of which just peeped out of the earth, with bridges crossing bridges, and canals penetrating into the very heart of the town, so that masts of ships were mixed up with chimney-pots, and cows and weathercocks.

Here in the season came the world and the half world of Paris to walk upon the sands by the side of the sea, and to bathe, and boat, and lounge in the subscription rooms of the casino built upon the sea-shore at the foot of the steepest rock.

Here all the year round came mercantile France and England, Germany, Russia, and more particularly America, to trade with the thrifty townspeople, and huge packages of merchandise blocked up many of the principal streets, standing in stacks, and tumbled up in heaps, and scattered about with a recklessness which seemed very curious to the pleasure-seekers who sometimes passed them by on their way from the sands to the hotel, or vice versa.

Here one autumn time, two years after the events of my last chapter, came a handsome English gentleman and his beautiful young wife to take up their abode for a season at the hotel of the Golden Crown, where it got buzzed about before they had stayed there many days that the gentleman was a merchant from a town some twelve leagues distant, who had made a mint of money, and was as generous as he was rich, and that the lady was as good as she was beautiful.

Anyone who saw this handsome couple sitting one summer evening on the shore watching the sun set behind the rocks, and the restless sea roll in and break in ripples at their feet would scarcely have imagined it possible that their past lives had been made up of so much trouble and danger. But surely all this was over now, and only a long bright future of love and happiness lay before them.

"It seems so strange to think of what has been," said Ruth, "and what is now. I can scarcely remember the old times. Every day my recollection of them grows fainter."

"If it could be so, darling, I would have you forget them altogether."

"If it could be so? Why should we recall what we have suffered?"

"I'd hardly given them a thought myself these six months," replied Jack Jeffcoat. "I'm not quite sure that I ever should have troubled my head about them again if I hadn't had a letter."

"A letter from England?"

"From London, indeed; from Hurst's lawyer, and with some wonderful news in it which I must tell you."

"Why did you not tell me before?"

"Well you see I'm not a regular right down man of business yet. I'm improving decidedly. You must allow that when I work I do work. There's no manner of doubt about my work when I work, but just now this being holiday time I may be allowed to shirk my business letters just a little, may not I?"

He said this in a joking way, but changed his tone as he opened and spread out a letter he had taken whilst speaking from his pocket.

"Read it to me," said Ruth.

Jack hesitated for a moment.

"I'll tell you what it says," he replied, "as you might have expected that scoundrel, Gay, was not long in getting himself into difficulties. It seems that in less than a year after he had married Jane his creditors seized upon all the property there was in the old lady's house in Soho, and he and his wife had to seek protection in flight. It was generally supposed, you may remember, that the old woman kept the large bulk of her property in gold concealed about the house. This, however, I learned from the lawyer was a mistake. Only half at most of her wealth was so disposed of. The rest lay out at interest on mortgages, and so on, and amounted to a large sum. As, however, many documents which had been in the old woman's keeping had somehow mysteriously disappeared, Gay and his wife were not able to realize much more than half the money which was theirs according to the old woman's will, and a great deal remains yet unrecovered. In case it should be recoverable, however, it will be yours."

"Mine?"

"You are astonished, but there is yet something more astonishing that I have to tell. It appears, then, that another will has been found—found, too, in the old lady's house. This is the most astonishing part of the business. Gay and his wife, you would have thought, would not possibly have overlooked such a thing, and would certainly have destroyed it had they found it. But it is on these accidents that all the great events seem to hang. It is very certain that they ransacked every room from floor to ceiling in search of the old woman's gold, but they managed to overlook this paper, which I believe was found between the leaves of a Bible stowed away in the old woman's bedroom."

"And the will is in my favour?"

"Exactly as she told you it was."

"I thought she had destroyed it."

"So Jane thought, but the lawyer was of a different opinion, it seems. Just after the old lady died, one of the detectives who had been investigating that affair of the burglary called at the lawyer's office and mentioned having seen a will in Jane's possession. The lawyer then hinted at the existence of another document, and promised to look into the business, but was called away upon some affairs of his other client, Edward Hurst, who, as you know, was then establishing the business in which I am now his partner."

"How then did the lawyer get possession of the will in my favour?"

"The easiest way in the world. He was acting for a client, to whom Gay was heavily in debt, and put in an execution. In sorting over the goods the will was discovered."

"And it is genuine?"

"No one can question that, except perhaps Gay, who is not likely to do so."

"Where is he now?"

"That no one can tell. Abroad, it is supposed. At Hamburg, they say; but nothing positive is known respecting his movements."

"What steps shall we take?"

"I hardly know until we hear more. But we must consider over it."

They were both silent for a time, then Ruth, laying her hand gently upon her companion's face, looked up at him with a tearful smile.

"You will think me silly," she said, "but I would rather that we did not interfere in this matter. We are so well off we have no need of the money. Somehow I cannot bear to think of returning, or ever more setting eyes upon those places where I was so wretched, and that I thought I had said good-bye to for ever."

"But we need not return. It can be managed without us."

(To be continued.)

THE CORINTHIAN BAZAAR.

THE Pantheon, as every one knows, has ceased to exist; many have been the laments at its somewhat unexpected dissolution, not on account of any peculiar excellence it possessed, but rather because it is an absolute necessity to the elite of the West End that a bazaar should exist at no great distance from Regent-street. To supply that want an erection contiguous to that fashionable centre, has been quietly springing up for some time past. It is called the Corinthian Bazaar, and will be open to the public on Tuesday the 30th inst. This handsome structure can boast of all the excellencies and none of the superfluities of the Pantheon, while it greatly excels its rival, the Soho, which is a mere assemblage of rooms, and cannot be thoroughly explored without much stair-climbing, and a genius for exploration which is seldom found, unless in an African traveller. The grand hall of the Corinthian stands on nearly three-quarters of an acre of ground, and covers double the space that the large hall of the Pantheon occupied. It is approached from Oxford-circus and Argyll-place, being situated in Argyll-street, having a frontage of sixty-two feet, and adorns the site once filled by the mansion belonging to the Duke of Argyll. If we are not mistaken, great historical interest belonged to the old house, which, in the early part of the present century, was purchased by Lord Aberdeen, who resided there during the progress of the Crimean War, and it is said that some of the most important movements in that memorable campaign were originated in the little known precincts of the now demolished Argyll House.

The monstrosities called pictures which disfigured a large part of the old Pantheon are not to be perpetuated in the Corinthian, though photography will find itself quite at home in four glass houses specially built for its accommodation. In the centre of the grand hall a sparkling fountain will rear its cooling jets, while the air is made melodious by the song of many birds, luxuriating in the aviary, thoughtfully prepared for their reception. One of the most noticeable features of the Corinthian is the ample convenience for visitors, seats of a comfortable description being provided in various parts of the bazaar which are capable of holding more than a hundred and fifty visitors. No charge is made for admission, and the tired pedestrian can lounge in, sit down, and feast his eyes upon the gorgeous spectacle spread out before him, reflected by innumerable splendid mirrors more than nine feet high, which are placed upon the walls. And as nearly all the renters from the Pantheon have transferred their business to this place, and a great many new renters have taken stalls in it, the public may feel every confidence in finding here, at most moderate prices, a complete assortment of every kind of goods usually sold at a bazaar.

Until they have had the experience of it, few realize the great convenience of a bazaar. At this establishment the products of more than fifty different trades are exhibited under one roof by more than one hundred different shopkeepers, for each stall is, as it were, a separate shop window belonging to a separate owner, and the articles being all tastefully displayed, and the stall keepers forbidden by the rules from soliciting any visitor to buy, one can walk round the whole before selecting any, and if nothing suitable meets the eye, can walk away without constraint, no trouble having been given, and therefore no grumbling shopman being at hand to cast sour looks because no purchase has been made.

This is a great advantage—nothing is so troublesome as the solicitation of tradespeople. It frequently drives away every inclination to buy, though the temptation at the Corinthian will be very great, as the presence of so many of the stall keepers at the Pantheon will be a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of everything displayed for sale. There will be no meretricious attractions in the new bazaar, such as are sometimes put forth by inferior establishments, in the shape of vulgar dance music played in faulty time.

The Corinthian Bazaar is substantially built over the extensive vaults of Messrs. Haig and Co., the well-known wine merchants. It is entered from Argyll-street by means of seven magnificent doors, one of which conducts to the offices of the Messrs. Haig. The roof, which is sufficiently lofty, is tastefully decorated in blue and white, which has a pretty effect; light pours in abundantly, rendering the Corinthian really a sight worth seeing, as the Bazaar is wholly on one floor, and the various stalls having been arranged as pyramids, give the visitor a bird's-eye view of the entire establishment, and produce an effect that is quite imposing. Amongst the most noticeable features of the bazaar we may mention the excellent refreshment counter, having sitting rooms attached to it, of which those wishing to make appointments will, without doubt, avail themselves. Toys and games of every description are to be met with, and the juveniles will revel in the contemplation of all that delights the infant mind, from a barking dog to a mimic elephant. British birds have not been neglected for the more gaudy plumaged natives of foreign lands, and cages of every sort and form can be purchased. In appropriate contiguity to the space allotted to the trade, a member of which once decried himself as a "Zoological Artist and Osteologist," in plain English, a bird-stuffer, bird's eggs, from a wren's to an ostrich's, delight the eye, together with stuffed birds, at moderate prices. We next come to the stock of what are called fancy, cabinet and leather goods, chiefly interesting to ladies who would adorn themselves with the hide of the rhinoceros if anybody from Paris told them it was fashionable. The show of artificial flowers in paper, linen, and wax is especially attractive, as is our old friend the fancy Tunbridge ware, which must be endeared to every one who has ever visited the Brighton Market. We next come to a beautiful and splendid supply of fancy jewellery and ladies' ornaments of all sorts. A little further on we find Whitby jet and mourning ornaments in profusion—the sombre appearance of this counter is relieved by an extensive assortment of Honiton and Irish lace. The vendor of photographic goods of course has a footing, and we behold scraps, and mounts for drawings, albums, and all that emanates from or appertains to the art of sun sketching. The literature of the age is not neglected at Mr. Perry's counter; all new books can be purchased at a discount of twopence in the shilling, while plain and fancy stationery commends itself by its cheapness combined with excellence. Having promulgated until we feel fatigued let us enjoy our *otium cum dignitate* on one of those comfortably-stuffed ottomans, which we can do free of charge, while we patronise the refreshment counter opposite and indulge in an iced drink, for which we pay the small sum of twopence, excellence with economy again. We do not hesitate to predict for the new Corinthian Bazaar a long lease of popularity, which it will certainly deserve. Its position is easy of access, the arrangements are faultless, and it will be a sort of mercantile Enghave within for everything. We say no more, but leave our readers to visit the novel emporium in Argyll-street, and judge for themselves, while the admirable sketches of our artist will give our country subscribers an excellent idea of the new Bazaar.

INJUDICIOUS BATHING.—"Sanitas," writing to the *Medica Press and Circular*, refers to the folly of persons plunging into a bath after a full meal, thus risking sudden death from congestion or some other fatal mischief. Numbers who escape such a calamity are sufferers for their imprudent mode of immersion; shiverings, headaches, and other symptoms often succeeding, but their true cause rarely suspected. He therefore suggests that notices should be placed up in appropriate places requesting that no person will bathe within two hours after a meal; and suggesting the desirability of all persons consulting their medical adviser before taking a sea bath as to the need or benefit of doing so.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

HOW TO DRESS.

THE weather is now extremely warm; what we call *les grandes chaleurs* have commenced, and only light materials are to be seen. Black grenadines over lilac silk slips are very fashionable. The skirts are looped back à la *Jeannette*, and the petticoats are ornamented with deep box-pleatings. Grenadine tunics are bordered with black silk fringe, and the skirts with two rows of ruffles. A small grenadine *casaque*, cut square in front, fringed all round and trimmed with mauve silk ends at the back, is worn with this toilette. Black tulle bonnets, trimmed with gold leaves and gold wheat ears, are in great request at the present season. For country and seaside wear very pretty paletots, with capes, have recently been introduced. They consist of a short basquine which fits the figure loosely, and of a pelerine above, which reaches to the waist. They are made in both red and white; if red, they are trimmed with black braid and jet; and if white, they are embroidered with either jet or coral. They are also made simply of coloured cashmere, with a pinked-out silk ruche to match all round. The sleeves are narrow, and coat-shaped. The same style of paletot is likewise made in black, and bordered with jet drops. The name of it is the "Cardinal Paletot.—*The Queen*."

THE HAIR.

GOLD hair powder appears to be as much in favour with blonde beauties as ever, and no doubt will continue so until they have converted themselves into brunettes in accordance with the prevailing fashion. Chignons, which have slightly decreased in size, or at any rate project less than before, are almost invariably arranged in plaits, and have ordinarily two long plaited ends, or a couple of long curls of the form vulgarly styled "corkscrew," hanging from and falling down or over one or both shoulders. We noticed at the Eton and Harrow match at Lord's one chignon with a mass of frizzly curls at the top and the orthodox pair of long curls hanging from them down to the waist, with some half-dozen short ringlet curls in between.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS of silk dotted over with small amber, pearl, glass, or porcelain beads, and having a deep silk fringe on which corresponding beads are occasionally strung, with a porcelain flower or a piece of pink coral encircling or fixed on the end of the ferule are frequently seen. Parasols of marabout have small artificial flowers scattered all over them, but these are less commonly met with.

A WEDDING BREAKFAST.

REGARDING the arrangement of a simple wedding we will commence with the order of going to church. The friends who may be invited to witness the ceremony should be the first to arrive at the church, and should take up their station in the chancel, near the communion-rails; next should follow the bridesmaids, who, having been previously instructed, should form a line on each side of the aisle, close to the door by which the bride is to enter. The bridegroom will take his place in front of the rails, with his best man standing near him, just as the bride arrives; and last of all she enters, leaning on her father's arm, and accompanied also by her mother. Immediately the bridesmaids fall into rank behind her, and proceed two and two to follow the bride, who is led to the communion table, and the ceremony begins, the bridesmaids clustering round the heroine of the day, ready to take her gloves, bouquet, or handkerchief—and, in short, to offer her any assistance she may need. As soon as the service has been read, the bridegroom, offering his arm to the bride, leads her into the vestry, the bridesmaids and the parents on both sides following, also the intimate friends. When the process of signing the books is concluded, and a few congratulations have been offered, the newly-married couple return together in the bridegroom's carriage to the house where the breakfast is to take place, and the rest of the company follow, but not in any particular order, except that the parents of the bride start as soon as possible, so as to be ready to receive the guests as they arrive. As soon after this as possible, the breakfast is served, and the *nouveau mariés* leading the way, the guests pair off two and two, each having been taken to assist each couple suitably, and to place cards on the table to indicate where each should sit. The T form is the usual one for the table, and the bride and bridegroom sit next to each other in the centre of the cross-table, the mother being next to him, having been handed in by his father, and the father by the bride's side, after handing the bridegroom's mother. Tea and coffee are now quite out of fashion at wedding breakfasts, and a cold collation (such as would be given after an evening party) is the usual thing. Flowers should be tastefully arranged as decorations, and ices should not be forgotten. Champagne, hack, and other wines are handed round. On the table should be a pyramid of solid ice, adorned with ferns, which will be removed to be broken up and used for the wine. The bride may cut the first slice of the wedding-cake if she wish so to do, but there is no especial rule laid down on the subject. It is not now the custom to present gloves at weddings; the favours are usually handed round in the church or vestry immediately after the service is concluded, being arranged for the purpose in some pretty basket brought in by the lady's maid of the family, and distributed either by her or by the nearest unmarried relative of the bride. We were lately present at a very fashionable wedding, where there was no formal breakfast, but the guests partook standing of the *recherche* luncheon prepared for them.

BOULOGNE.—The following is from Boulogne-sur-Mer:—Boulogne is filling rapidly, and we have a prospect of a good season. Fine weather rules supreme. The races are on the 25th and 26th of July; the regatta on the 4th and 5th of August; grand concerts on the 23rd of July and the 13th and 27th of August. The usual balls, *soirées dansantes*, *matinées*, &c., weekly.

A NEW USE FOR A WIFE.—In rabbit shooting the best person you can take with you as a beater is your wife, if you have one. She will be flattered by your desire for her society, and, if she can be persuaded to overcome the dread of firearms so natural to woman, you will find her a much more useful as well as more agreeable assistant than the rough mechanical keeper. The general adoption of crinoline has greatly enhanced the value of a steady woman on such an occasion. It makes just the right sort of noise, and, if its wearer walks quietly, just the proper amount of it, to disturb the rabbit without overmuch terrifying him. Its gentle and continuous rustle makes him incline to the quiet of the wood, and keeps him, in the language of Scotland-yard, "moving on." Of course, if you have not a wife or sister, or grown-up daughter, you must take him of the fustian jacket, or some other male companion.—(*Once a Week*.)

THE ALPHABET OF REQUISITES FOR A WIFE.—(By an elderly Bachelor).—A wife should be amiable, affectionate, artless, affable, accomplished, beautiful, benign, benevolent, chaste, charming, candid, cheerful, complaisant, charitable, civil, constant, dutiful, dignified, elegant, easy, engaging, entertaining, faithful, fond, faultless, free, good, graceful, generous, governable, good-humoured, handsome, harmless, healthy, heavenly-minded, intelligent, interesting, industrious, ingenious, just, kind, lively, liberal, lovely, modest, merciful, mannerly, neat, notable, obedient, obliging, pretty, pleasing, peaceable, pure, quiet, righteous, sociable, submissive, sensible, temperate, true, virtuous, well-formed, and young. When I meet with a woman possessed of all these requisites, I will marry.—*American Paper*.

MR. AND MRS. M. WILLIAMS have arrived at Maury's Hotel, from Carhayse Castle, Cornwall.

THE GARDEN.

HARDY FRUIT GARDEN.

STRAWBERRY BEDS, worn out, and in lieu of which others are in process of formation, should have the old plants rooted up the moment the last of the crop is gathered; unless it is necessary to depend upon them for a supply of young plants, formed, as previously advised, from "runners." In such case remove all the litter possible, and induce these latter to make a good fine growth. Choose dull weather for transplanting them, when they have made three leaves, and when they adhere firmly by the root to the soil below. Do not, as is frequently done, make plantations from divisions of the old plants. Many amateurs, who devote much time to the culture of this excellent fruit, meet with very meagre success through unwittingly making this mistake. Always plant either young plants formed from runners, or old plants recently forced. Where it may be necessary to re-plant strawberries upon aspects which are suitable to them, and from which others have just been uprooted, some of the soil should be removed from the upper strata of the border to be replaced by fresh wholesome loam from some old pasture; or when this is not convenient any other soil contained within the garden, and upon which strawberries have not before been too recently grown, placed in lieu of an equal quantity removed, will simply repay the necessary labour expended in the operation. Before doing so, however, well trench the ground; using in the operation as liberal a supply of well-decomposed manure as possible, placing at all times the shortest nearest the top. Plant in rows 24 inches apart, and let the plants stand 18 inches asunder. Place them so that they are well above ground, having first trodden over the border, after which a good soaking of water will be needed.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

MAKE a main sowing of turnips upon ground moderately rich, and not too recently forked over, as a firm soil is best suited to them. Transplant leeks into good deep rich soil; where practicable place them in drills a foot apart, by six or seven inches in the rows; make holes with a large dibble some six inches deep, dropping the base of the plant into the bottom, where it should be firmly fixed, leaving the necessary opening above, to allow the plant to elevate itself as it grows. Sow cabbage seeds for the main winter plantation; Enfield market is an excellent old sort. Where not previously done, let the necessary sowing of red cabbage for pickling be got in forthwith. Clear the ground of early peas, &c., and after due preparation, by digging, &c., re-crop it with the necessary winter stuffs. Brussels sprouts should not be planted later than this, as time sufficient will not be afforded them to make a sufficient advance to duly form buds, which in their after formation turn quickly into the necessary "sprouts."

HINTS FOR AMATEURS.

JULY is a month full of horticultural duties. Plants, like children, want "a deal of looking after" now, if you would not let them run wild. A wilderness is a very interesting place, so is a gipsy encampment; not so a playground of dirty, ragged, grubby, disorderly children of respectable parents; still less, an untidy garden stocked with cultivated plants which are allowed to grow as they like. You should therefore attend carefully to such plants as grow quickly, for unless you do the wind and rain will prostrate many favourites. Hollyhocks, dahlias, and chrysanthemums are making strong shoots now, and want frequent attention in staking and tying up. Pinching off the tops of chrysanthemums where you require profusion of bloom, instead of a few large flowers, should not be continued after the end of this month; if this has been properly attended to through the spring nice dwarf bushy plants will have been secured, which will be covered with flowers in November if no sharp frosts occur to mar their beauty. Carnations, pinks, and pinks for next season may be rooted now in two ways—either by cutting off young shoots and striking them under a hand-glass, or by layering. This latter method is more troublesome than striking the young shoots (or pipings, as they are termed), but it is less likely to fail, and requires no further attention when it is done; whereas pipings want care in shading from hot sun, watering, and giving air at times when amateurs are not always at home to attend to them. Carnations and their allies will not root from layers unless one of the joints or knots of the stem has been slit open. This is best done by cutting halfway through the stem below a knot, and carrying the blade up the middle of the stem until it has cut through the knot. The knife should be very sharp, and the cut should be made diagonally upwards until the edge has reached the centre of the stem of the shoot and no further, or the shoot will break off. This divided part of the stem is to be pegged down into the mould, and well covered with it, and every shoot so treated ought to root and form a strong plant.

No time must now be lost in transplanting seedlings which are to flower next year, such as rockets, campanulas sweetwilliams, columbines, &c., if they are not where you wish them to remain. They become much stronger plants if you can manage to let them remain where they were sown, in which case it will generally be necessary to pull up and throw away several of the smaller seedlings growing near, in order to make room for the growth of those you wish to save. Where it is necessary to transplant seedlings the greatest care should be taken to avoid breaking or even straining the young roots. Before taking them up, the ground around and under them should be loosened, if it is very dry, while if it is wet there is much less risk of injury in transplanting.

Roses are now very liable to have their long shoots covered with small green insects, some with wings, more without, designated aphides, or "green fly." Fruit trees, vegetables, and various flowering plants are liable to be attacked by different species of aphids, who, by means of a long proboscis, are able to suck the juices of plants to a mischievous extent. They seem to occur in greater profusion after easterly winds than under any other atmospheric conditions; they should then be carefully looked after, and exterminated as soon as possible. Where they attack plants in pots you have merely to put the plants into a frame, or other enclosed space, and fill it full of tobacco smoke for a few hours. If the first trial of this remedy does not quite kill all the insects the second one assuredly will. You can buy coarse paper saturated with tobacco juice, and this when smouldering gives off a great cloud of smoke. Take care however that this tobacco-paper is not allowed to burst into a flame, or you will scorch your plants. A common flower-pot is as good as the most ingenious fumigator. Put two or three red-hot cinders into it and cover it over with pieces of the tobacco-paper, taking care to be provided with a little water at hand to sprinkle over it in case it bursts into a flame. With the help of a cloth or sheet nailed over a plant against a wall, or supported by sticks over a plant upon the ground.

Verbenas should be pegged down where the branches grow long and straggling. In their case pegging has a double advantage, for it not only keeps the plants tidy, but it causes them to throw out roots where pegged down at a joint, and thus increases the strength of the plant, and induces it to bloom more freely. Where the garden is not too thickly planted pegging is applied with good effect to *larqueurs*, *calceolarias*, and dahlias: great care must be taken not to break the shoots when bending them down; by thus bringing them down near to or upon the ground, the earth is kept cool and moist, the roots are less liable to be affected by dry weather, and the blossoms are produced lower, and at a more even height. The branches of the common fern make excellent pegs for those who are fortunate enough to find it growing near their residence. The pegs most commonly used are cut from the twigs of hazel boughs, such as are sold for pea-sticks; while the neatst pegs of all are ladies' hair-pins, or pieces of wire bent in that way.—*H. T. in the Gardener's Chronicle*.

LITERATURE.

"A Tract on Twigs and the Best Way to Bend Them." By the Author of "A Tract for the Times." Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas, 1867.

THIS is a very sensible treatise on education. The author says, and very truly:—

"The question, so much agitated, about the usefulness of a classical education, has derived any difficulty connected with it simply from a forgetfulness of the true object of education. Those who argue against the classics look upon classical education as involving nothing beyond learning a dead language, useless for any practical purpose, and forgotten by most men so soon as they enter on the actual business of life. But in so reasoning they fail to perceive that, for the general throng, classical education is the means towards an end, not the end itself. It is essential towards the great object of education that some one definite study should be selected, fitted at once for intellectual training and moral discipline; meaning by this last the formation of habits of obedience, punctuality, and method, which all instructors of youth ought especially to hold in view. For such discipline there is perhaps no great difference between one subject of study and another; but for intellectual training nothing is so effective as the study of languages, and especially of those languages which, besides largely comprising the roots of our current phraseology, possess a recommendation in their very deadness, inasmuch as thereby exhibiting more clearly those peculiarities of structure which the familiarity of a spoken tongue causes to be so easily overlooked. It is on the dead language that may be practised that scientific dissection which is prohibited by the vital strength and usefulness of the living tongue. There is no school of thought at all to be compared to the study of languages. Knowledge of words is acquisition of ideas. Rules of syntax are exercises of logic. To trace etymologies is an act of philosophical analysis. Translation is the response of mind to mind; the right adaptation of thought to thought. The very act of turning up his dictionary is to the schoolboy wholesome mental activity, and improving intellectual discrimination. Hence it follows that, whilst to superficial observers the boy appears to be wasting time in the acquisition of a dead language, he is in reality engaged in the highest and most efficient description of mental culture. He is acquiring the intellectual vigour which will fit him for whatever occupation may be afterwards his lot. He is undergoing the training needful for the after race, preparatory to the after crown."

"The Life of Carl Ritter, late Professor of Geography in the University of Berlin." By W. L. Gage. (Blackwood and Sons.)

MR. GAGE's portrait of his master as he lived and lectured brings him before us with clearness and fidelity:—

"When I was in Berlin in 1855, Ritter, although seventy-six years of age, had lost little or none of his power to attract; his room was still full, and more than three hundred young men were hearing his lectures. He knew his art well. With almost womanly tact he seized upon those features which present circumstances made especially interesting, and out of the immense stores of his erudition he culled just what he could use with the greatest profit. He illustrated his theme with occasional maps and diagrams, but much more through the medium of the black board, in the use of which he was a master—his skill in drawing standing him in excellent stead when he exchanged the pencil for a corner instrument. I shall not soon forget the patriarchal appearance of Carl Ritter in the lecture-room in 1855. He used his notes about half the time, but read them easily and with great distinctness. Obscure and involved almost without parallel in his written dissertations, his style was simple in the lecture-room; and his clear articulation and well-chosen emphasis, combined with a highly-musical voice, made it easy to follow him. He was a tall, finely-proportioned man, with a noble head, a most sincere and earnest manner, yet unusually quiet and simple. His dress was peculiar when an old man, and no one who frequented the famous Linden Avenue of Berlin would fail to notice that tall and venerable figure, clad in a long blue cloak and broad-rimmed hat, both half a century out of date. He used to wear a large rolling collar, like that worn with us in days long gone by; and that, together with the huge horn spectacles, gave him a rusticity of appearance."

"Some Account of English Deer Parks, with Notes on the Management of Deer." By Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq. (Murray.)

IN his concluding chapter, "On the Management of Deer and Deer Parks," Mr. Shirley makes the following remarks concerning the ill consequences of breeding in and in:—

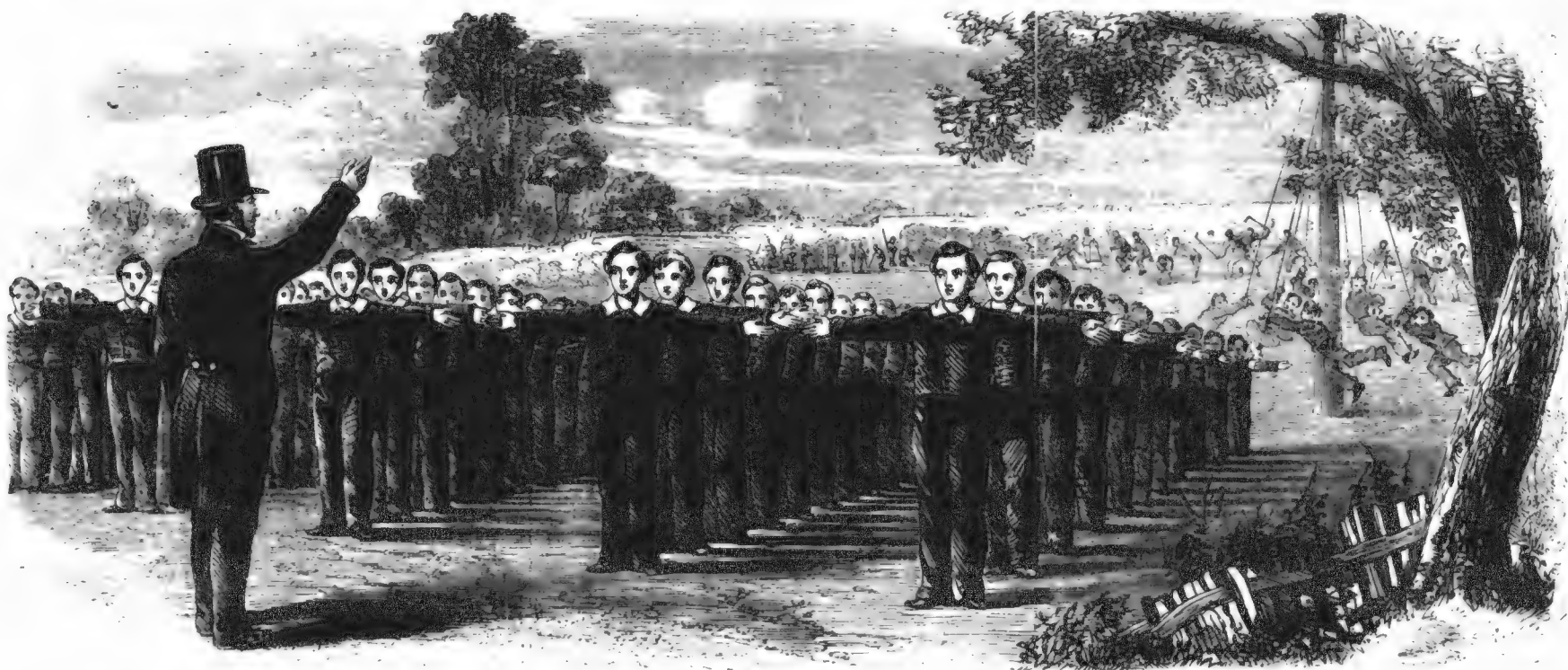
"The question of crossing the stock of deer from different parks remains to be noticed, and here there is much difference of opinion among the owners of parks, some of whom appear to be proud of having preserved their breed of deer without the admixture of foreign blood for a time beyond the memory of men, while others again consider that, unless the stock is occasionally crossed, the deer deteriorate both in size and health by constantly breeding in and in, and this appears to be the more general opinion. In support of the former practice, it is alleged that in very many parks no change has ever been made for very many years, and that the deer remain perfectly healthy and free from disease; this has been accounted for by the fact that with deer those bucks only whose soundness in every respect has been most severely tried by a series of terrific duels, proving themselves the strongest, and masters of the whole herd, become the sires of the rising stock, and consequently a buck with the slightest constitutional defect is debarred from propagating a weak point among the species. To this it may be answered that in the end nevertheless the constant breeding in and in, is sure to tell to the disadvantage of the whole herd, though it may take a very long time to prove it; and, moreover, when we find, as is very constantly the case, that the introduction of fresh blood has been of the very greatest use to deer, both by improving their size and appearance, and particularly by being of service in removing the taint of 'rickback,' if not of other diseases to which deer are sometimes subject when the blood has not been changed, there can, I think, be no doubt but that a judicious cross with a good stock is of the greatest consequence, and is indeed essential, sooner or later, to the prosperity of every well-ordered park."

"After the War: a Southern Tour. May 1, 1865, to May 1, 1866." By Whitelaw Reid. (Low and Co.)

To illustrate the temper of the superior classes, and their treatment of the blacks in the interior of the country, Mr. Reid tells the following story, on the authority of Colonel Boynton:—

"Here in Salisbury two prominent men are on trial by a military court for killing a negro; and one of the wealthiest, most refined and respectable young ladies in all this section is under twenty thousand dollars bonds to appear and answer for shooting a negro woman with her own hands. Miss Temple Neeley is considered one of the belles of the State. The family is very wealthy, aristocratic, and all that, and stands at the very top in this section. Her mother was flogging a little negro child, when the mother of the child interfered to protect it. Miss Neeley stepped up, and, drawing a revolver from her pocket, shot the negro woman dead, firing a second ball into the body. She was arrested, and will be tried by a military court. The papers here are defending her, and trying to stir up the old feeling towards the slaves, and excusing her under the black laws of the State."

The age of liberty has dawned in the Southern States, and no woman's modesty can now be shocked by a shameful whipping; of course this is a hardship, but we fear the "chivalry" of the South must put up with it.



BOYS' EXERCISE GROUND OF THE LONDON ORPHAN SCHOOL.

THE LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This noble institution is situate at Clapton, one of the northern suburbs of the metropolis. One very distinctive feature of this institution is its care and supervision of children when they leave the institution. In the main, both the boys and girls, on leaving, are placed in situations provided by the instrumentality of the Board of Managers. The boys for the most part enter the large Manchester warehouses in the City, where at once they earn their board and lodging, and a salary, after two or three years' service; and the girls go into private schools as governesses and teachers, into national schools as pupil teachers, and into shops and private families. Every year, for six years after they leave school, they are invited to meet the Board, with testimonials of character and conduct, when, if they deserve it (and they generally do), they receive a reward as a stimulus to continued good conduct.

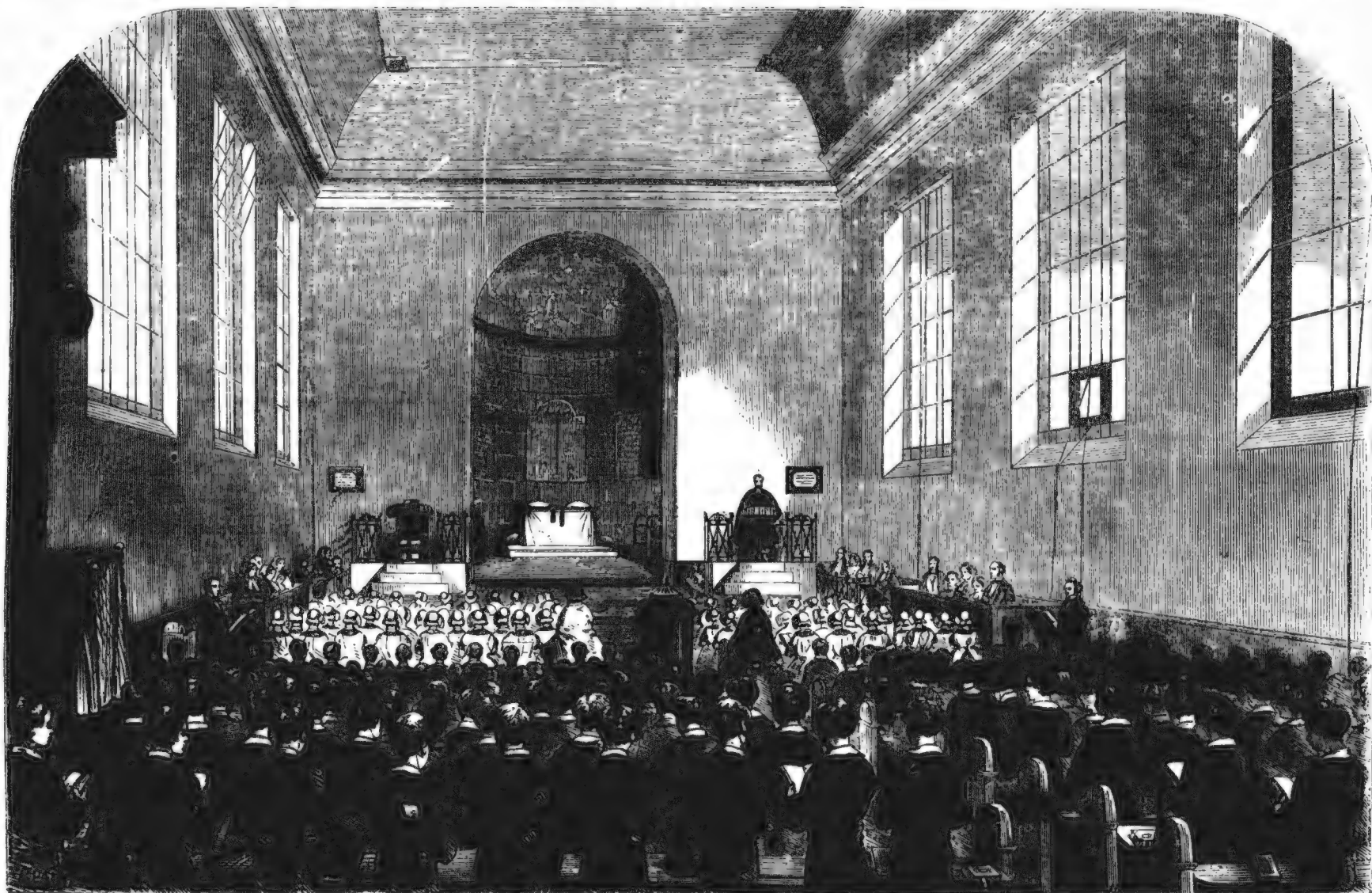
THE POPE'S SOLDIERS.

It is no secret that the spirit of desertion is making sad havoc in the Antibes Legion, while those Pontifical Janissaries, the Zouaves, are beginning to give vast trouble to the Pope's General-in-Chief. The French bishops bethought themselves of doing something to inspire these corps, consisting mainly of Frenchmen, with greater loyalty and courage. In former centuries they would have distributed filings from Peter's chains or shavings from the true Cross, or a plentiful store of relics of some kind or other. But the French bishops seem alive to the age and its wants, at least so far as to judge that it was not by such things they could expect to find the proper means of quickening the hearts of recreant soldiers. So they hit upon the invention of a religious "ponche," and a distribution of this grog to all the Pope's foreign mercenaries at a bar held in American style, under the presidency of the French Episcopate, in the casino for the Pope's French officers in Piazza Colonna. The entertainment proved very popular, and for the moment stopped the desertions. But the question is, Whether the new loyalty of the soldiers will endure after the French bishops go away and their bar is closed?

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

A CORRESPONDENT in Paris writes to the *British Medical Journal*—"During the last week there has been a good deal of uneasiness at court concerning the relapse of the Emperor into the painful symptoms with which he was last year affected. The attack of renal colic, which the *Moniteur* officially described as lumbago with headache, has left behind further symptoms, which have induced the Emperor's physicians to counsel as early a close of the court festivities as State reasons will allow, in order that he may have the benefit of treatment by mineral waters. Meantime, he is forbidden horse exercise and the pleasures of the table. The little Prince Imperial has recovered his strength wonderfully, and seems to be very well, to the great delight of all here."

ANTOINE BEREZOWSKI was put on his trial before the Assize Court of the Seine on the charge of having attempted to assassinate the Emperor of Russia on the 6th of June last. Twenty-four witnesses were called for the prosecution. The jury found the accused guilty of an attempt at homicide, with extenuating circumstances, and the Court sentenced him to transportation for life.



CHAPEL OF THE LONDON ORPHAN SCHOOL.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ON SUNDAY.

"THE very daintiest peep of Vanity Fair now, isn't it?" said one of the throng last Sunday; and in truth it was. The day was bright and beautiful, and the crowd, as it is always at this time of the year, was brilliant and varied. One dense compact mass of human beings filled the favourite gravel path, from the large dens where the lions and tigers are kept, down to the cool and shady retreat where the otter in its lifetime had a local habitation; or sat in groups on the grass as far almost as the grass extends on either side—the most fashionable people of the London fashionable world, in their gala costumes. If ever chairs are at a premium, it is here. Who can forget *Punch's* inimitable sketch last year of the "Beasts at the 'Zoo,'" where a man is depicted seated on one chair and retaining another in the midst of a group of ladies who are standing?

The gay, pleasure-loving, pleasure-seeking world have a righteous horror of being bored, a perfect dread of an hour without some definite object or excitement; and how to while away Sunday afternoon has always been a difficulty. Since Lord Ebury—then Lord Robert Grosvenor—introduced his Sunday Trading Bill, when the lower orders pelted the carriages and their occupants one Sunday in Hyde-park, driving for driving sake has been abandoned. For a while people contented themselves with walking by the Serpentine or in Kensington Gardens; but for the last three or four years the Zoological Gardens—or, according to the fashionable slang of the day, the "Zoo"—has been the favourite resort, and from half-past three to seven, from May to the end of July, it is crowded to suffocation.

Now, however, a dangerous rival is springing up to contest its popularity. Its near neighbour, the Botanic Gardens in the Regent's-park, has commenced issuing two Sunday tickets to the Fellows of their society, in addition to the personal admissions

EMBARKATION OF THE BELGIAN RIFLEMEN.

WE give an illustration of the embarkation of the Belgian volunteers on board the *Serapis*, which conveyed them from Antwerp to England. The ancient city of Antwerp (or, in French, *Anvers*) is situate on the right bank of the Scheldt, which admits the passage of the largest class of vessels up to the quay. Antwerp contains many objects of interest, foremost amongst them, its magnificent cathedral, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in existence. The spire, rising to the height of 446 feet, perhaps exceeds any other in the world in the exquisite lightness of its design and the perfect symmetry of its proportions. Prior to the close of the fifteenth century, Antwerp was almost without a rival amongst the commercial cities of Europe. In 1576 it was sacked by the Spaniards, and while under the sway of that country, lost nearly all its commerce. When occupied by the French at the close of last century, it partially revived its prosperity, having been made a strong naval depot by Buonaparte.

UNLUCKY NUMBERS.

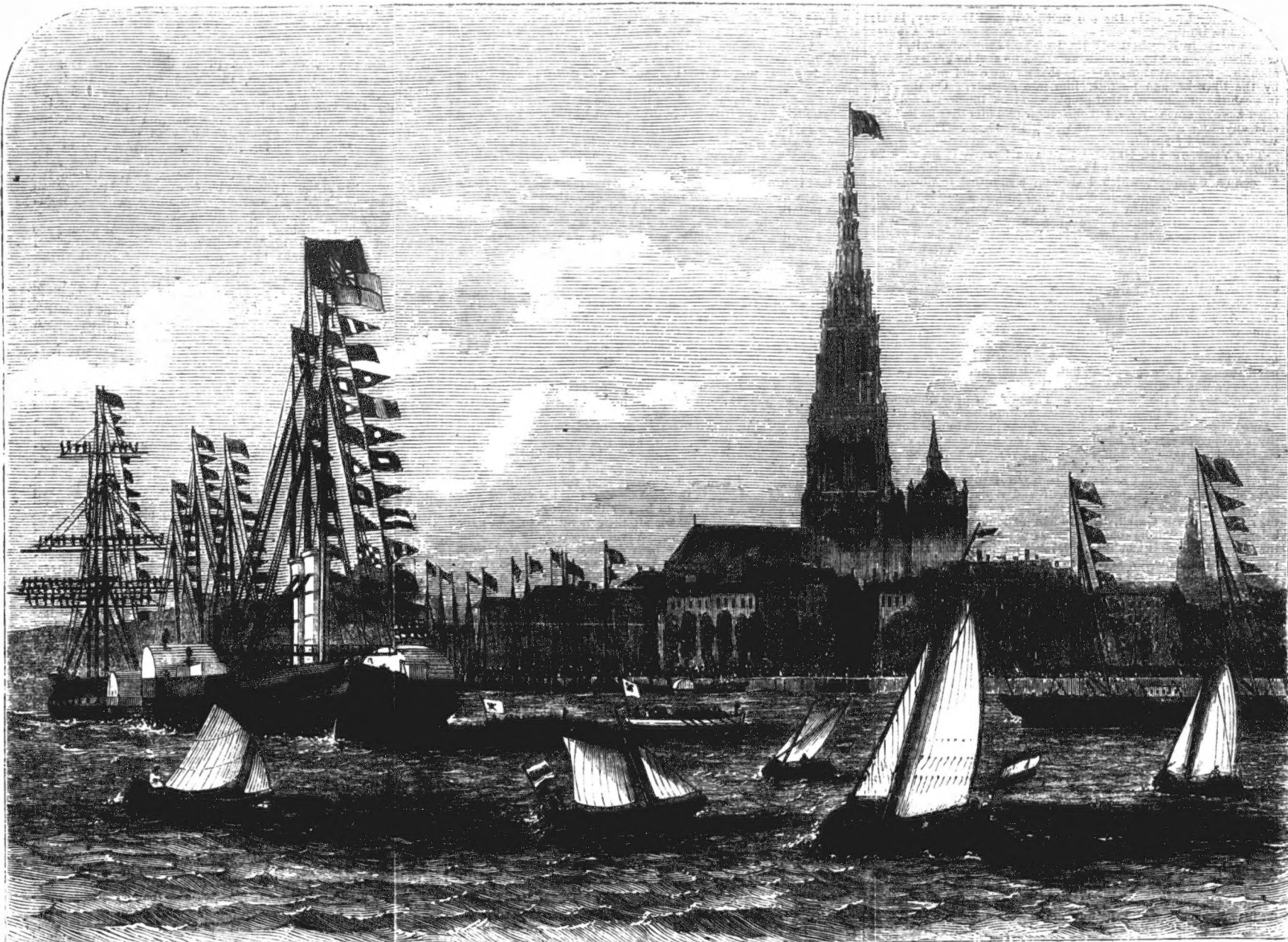
THE belief in the unlucky thirteenth is still very far from being extinct. I knew an actor of eminence who died within the last few years, and who, like many of his class, was a prey to nervousness. He played through a "run" of a piece where he was chief of a group of fiends, and he gravely assured me that he never once failed to count them as they ran past him on the stage, and dreaded each night, with a terror he could not subdue, lest he should see one more. I once knew a surgeon of great skill, a man remarkably sceptical in most things, who was, nevertheless, so firm a believer in foreshadowing by cards, that to my knowledge he rarely left his house on his morning visits to his patients

PARIS GOSSIP.

THERE was another agitated sitting in the Corps Législatif, and Mr. Berryer reversed the general usages of the Chamber by calling the President to order, and begging him not to interrupt him. M. Jules Favre's violent speech is much talked of in Parisian circles. You may remember that there was one phrase which the President said did not reach him, and therefore could not appear in the *Moniteur*. M. Jules Favre offered to repeat it, but M. Schneider objected.—The orator said that "in a free country ministers would be impeached; it is only in France—(interruption)—that they are not responsible, and therefore it is another who should be placed at the bar." The President did not choose to hear the concluding portion of this tirade.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has returned an answer to the letter sent to him from the Tuileries, and it is thought probable that he will visit Paris before the end of the month.—There was a mass performed in the Chapel of the Tuileries for the repose of the soul of Maximilian. The Emperor and Empress were present.—The Government is said to have received information that Prussia is still arming and strengthening the Rhine frontier.—The English portion of the International Regatta came to a close on Friday last, but even the eight-oar race failed to draw a dozen Frenchmen down to Saint Cloud. Four boats started for this event, which was won by the old Etonians, who beat the Corpus boat by a length; London boat an indifferent third, and Worcester College a bad fourth. The French have no eight oars, and eschew all training.

ENGLISH HOSPITALITY.

THE *Times* comments with severity on the shabbiness of the refectory offered to the Belgian volunteers at the Mansion House. Our contemporary says:—"With respect to the entertainment



EMBARKATION OF THE BELGIAN RIFLEMEN AT ANTWERP.

for themselves and a friend as of old; and last Sunday—the first Sunday under the new system—there were a great many people there: so maybe it will supersede the "Zoo" for a time. However, there have been new and more stringent rules for the admission of visitors on Sunday there, too, than of yore. Of course there is no entrance by payment, but the tickets issued to the Fellows for their friends this year have the dates printed on them for each Sunday, so they can only be used on the day for which they are issued; and this has tended to make it more select, for by this means the members of the society are responsible for those to whom they give the tickets, and it is quite possible to ascertain by whom each visitor is admitted.

On Saturday evening the Rev. C. Cobb, M.A., rector of Dymchurch, Kent, was presented with the first class Albert medal by order of Her Majesty, "in recognition of gallant services on the occasion of the wreck of the French lugger *Courrier de Dieppe*, at Dymchurch, on Sunday, January 6th, 1867. The reverend gentleman had been previously rewarded by his being presented with the gold medal of the National Lifeboat Institution. Mr. Cobb swam out to the wreck of the lugger in the midst of a raging storm, and succeeded in saving the life of the captain, the only person remaining on board.

On Saturday night at high water a barque, which had just arrived from Queensland, was hauled into the London Docks with several severe cases of scurvy on board.

without playing a game at whist with himself, and by the fortunes of his right and left hands convincing himself that it would be an auspicious or an unlucky day. A superstition connected with an inexplicable impossibility of doing something, or building something, or having so much of something, is another still common form of popular delusion. The most striking that I can remember of these was an idea in association with the immense cow-yard at Islington, at one time kept by Mr. Rhodes. Many years before these cattle-plague times, it was popularly said that the owner could never successfully keep a thousand cows. Mr. Rhodes himself was a firm believer in this fatality. He himself said that he was tired of trying to increase his stock to one thousand or upwards. So surely as he did, some misfortune would happen; his cows would sicken or meet with a series of accidents, until the number had sunk below the fatal standard, when all would go well again. His answer to the jests which such an assertion produced was, that he was the best judge, as the loss was his, and that for several years he had uninterrupted good fortune, even when his stock stood at nine hundred and ninety-nine; and misfortune as invariably when he reached one thousand—so he felt he had, at any rate, a right to conclude his experiments.—From "*Lingering Superstitions*," in *Cassell's Magazine*.

BOOK packets and packets of patterns and samples of merchandise addressed to places on the western coast of Africa will, in future, be dispatched only by the packet leaving Liverpool on the 24th of each month.

provided on the occasion one is constrained to say that it was far from what might have been expected from the Corporation of the City of London on such an occasion, and altogether went a long way to obscure the character for hospitality upon which they are wont to pride themselves. The fare was scant, meagre, and unsatisfactory, and it was with a feeling of shame that we compared it with the reception given by the Belgian authorities in Brussels to the English volunteers in the summer of last year. It may be that the contractors were not fairly dealt with, but in whatever quarter the blame lies the result was disgraceful to all concerned, and entails no small responsibility upon a public body which, with enormous revenues at its command, presumes to represent the national sentiment on such an auspicious occasion, and yet falls so miserably short of just expectations. The guests of the Corporation on Friday, whatever may have been their feelings on seeing the viands placed before them, would be, of course, the last to complain, or to evince any mortification they may have experienced on that account. They would be naturally too much touched by the enthusiastic welcome they received on their march to Guildhall and within the hall itself from our countrymen to occupy themselves with a matter calculated to give just umbrage; but the shortcomings of the Corporation on the occasion are not the less reprehensible, and have since furnished a theme for indignant comment in many quarters.

COUNT ORLOFF-DAVIDOFF has left the Clarendon Hotel for St. Petersburg, via Paris.

LAW AND POLICE.

A THIEF'S PHOTOGRAPH.—Charles Hooper, who had had a ticket-of-leave, but whose time had expired, was brought before Mr. Ingham, charged with stealing a purse containing upwards of £5 in gold and silver, belonging to Mr. James Harper Gibbons, a photographer, of High-street, Kensington.—It appeared from the evidence that on the 12th of June the prisoner called upon the prosecutor, who was engaged with some ladies, and he was asked to wait in the glass-room. He remained alone in the glass-room for about five minutes, and on the prosecutor going to him to ascertain his business, he said that he had an order for some card portraits, and he wished to be shown specimens. He looked at several, and then gave an order for two dozen, which were to be sent to Old Malden Rectory, Kingston-upon-Thames. The prosecutor then wished to know to whom he was indebted for the order, when the prisoner stated that his name was George Fleming, that he was a carrier, of White-horse-yard, Richmond. The prosecutor said he did not like to offer him a shilling for his trouble, and as his glass was ready he expressed a wish to take his portrait, and said he would present him with several copies. The prisoner, who did not appear anxious to have his portrait taken, sat down in a chair, but shifted, and the prosecutor was at first afraid that he had not succeeded in taking a good likeness, but he afterwards found that it was a very clear and exact likeness of him. He would not wait for it, but said he would return in a quarter of an hour, as he had his horse and cart outside with his little boy in it. After he was gone the prosecutor went to his desk in the glass-room and missed his purse. The prisoner never returned, and on sending the portrait cards by the railway, they were returned by the lady, who stated that they had not been ordered. Information of the robbery was then given to the police, who were provided with the prisoner's portrait to assist them in apprehending him.—On the 5th inst., Sergeant Dunaway, 11 H, met him in Bunhill-row, and charged him with stealing a purse from a house in Kensington. He denied all knowledge of it, when the officer produced his likeness, and then he said he knew nothing about it. Sergeant Dunaway said that no one could mistake him by the likeness, and he took him into custody. On the way in a cab the prisoner said that people who took likenesses did not often have so much as £5, but the officer told him that he had not said anything about persons who took likenesses. The prisoner was committed for trial.

THE VISIT OF THE BELGIANS TO THE CITY.—There were 20 charges of picking pockets and assaults brought before Sir Robert Carden on Saturday, which had been committed in Cheapside, Queen-street, Ironmonger-lane, and the Poultry, on Friday during the march of the Belgian volunteers to the Guildhall. A large number of detective officers were upon the spot, and succeeded in capturing nearly all the thieves. The punishments inflicted varied from three months to one month's hard labour. A respectable-looking mechanic, in the employ of Mr. Harrison, the decorator and contractor, fitting Guildhall for the reception of the Sultan, was placed at the bar charged with stealing a bottle of champagne, half a bottle of sherry, some cold meat, and three knives, belonging to Mr. Brymer, the contractor for the refreshments for the Belgian volunteer entertainment.—It appeared that George Baker, police-constable, saw the prisoner and his wife and child outside Guildhall on Friday night about six o'clock. They went into the Castle public-house to have some beer, but the landlord would not serve him, as he was drunk. The prisoner's wife, who was sober, had a glass of beer, and they went away. The prisoner gave a bundle to his wife, and when they were about separating witness and Obee, another constable, secured him. They found in the bundle a quantity of cold meat and in a bundle which the child was carrying a bottle of champagne and half a bottle of sherry; each of the bundles was wrapped up in a piece of crimson baize 1½ yards long. The prisoner, when he found he was to be taken into custody, wished to be allowed to go back into the hall and replace three dinner-knives he had with him.—Mr. Arthur Brymer said he supplied the refreshments at Guildhall. He had no doubt the champagne belonged to him, but he could not swear to it. He could swear to the sherry because it had his new label on it, which had been printed for the occasion. They always lost a lot of wine and provisions on such occasions as those, and on Friday they had lost a great quantity—he should say about 100 bottles. He did not know the prisoner. It was his custom to give some of the victuals to their own men, but not to any one else. If he caught one of his own men taking wine away he would give him into custody. He caught one man drinking wine and did not give him into custody, but he kicked him out of the place.—Alderman Lusk sentenced him to 21 days' hard labour.

A KIND FATHER.—A dirty and dissipated-looking man, a master chairmaker, residing in a filthy den, at 8, York-street, London-road, was brought up on a warrant, charged by the authorities of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, with starving his four children, and leaving them in such a filthy condition as to endanger their lives.—Mr. Lyle, one of the relieving officers of the parish, said that from information he received he proceeded, on Wednesday, to 8, York-street, and in a back room or shed, entirely devoid of furniture or any domestic utensil, he found four children lying in a corner on some dirty straw, and covered with filthy rags—two boys and two girls, the eldest of whom was between eight and nine, and in a miserable condition. They were nothing but skin and bone, and the youngest so weak that it could not walk. The prisoner came in while he was there, and understanding that he was earning about 30s. a week regularly he remonstrated with him, and requested him to attend the board of guardians the same evening. A warrant was afterwards granted for his apprehension, and the warrant officers assisted the witness in removing the children to the workhouse, where they were kindly received by the master and matron. (Witness here introduced the eldest child, a girl eight years of age. She presented a most deplorable sight. Her bones were nearly through the skin, her cheeks sunken and wan, and had the appearance of rapid disease, caused by neglect and want of proper food. Mr. Lyle said that the other children were as bad, and could not be removed from the workhouse at present. They had no clothing when he took them away.—Edward Joseph Hulbert, a very respectable-looking young man, here stepped forward, and said he was son-in-law to the prisoner. On Sunday morning last his wife called his attention to the dirty and neglected state of the poor children, and said that they were left without victuals. He proceeded to the prisoner's lodgings, and saw them inquiring for food. He immediately supplied them with some. It was the constant habit of the prisoner to leave the children unprotected for. One day he left them a half-quartern loaf and a pennyworth of treacle among the four, and that was all they had in twenty-four hours. The shed they inhabited was in such a filthy state as not to be fit to feed pigs in. All he saw in the room was some dirty straw in the corner, on which the children were lying. The place was filthy and noisome, and finding the poor children in such a sickly condition he fetched Dr. Donahoo to look at them. He said that their unhealthy state was brought on by being starved and neglected.—The Prisoner said he was willing to pay the parish a trifle to keep his children for him.—Mr. Burcham told him he was a brutal and inhuman parent, and the parish acted quite right in bringing him before him. He should remand him for the attendance of Dr. Donahoo, when he should commit him for trial.

THE POLICE PERJURY CASE.—The constables Hayes and Barry, of the S division, and whose names appeared so prominently upon the trial for perjury, attended at Marylebone Police-court to ask for a recommendation after the vindictive way in which they had been prosecuted. On the 6th instant

the case against them in the Court of Queen's Bench, in which they were indicted for conspiracy, was called on. There being no one present on behalf of the prosecution the judge directed that the cause be withdrawn. The two constables considered that it was not a prosecution, but a frivolous and vexatious persecution, and having, as they said, been suspended for months without pay, it was their duty to ask the magistrate for a recommendation.—Mr. Manfield said he could not say anything with reference to their general conduct and character, and for a recommendation upon those points they must refer to their superior officers. However, as the magistrate who had cognizance of the original case and the subsequent charge of perjury, he did not hesitate in writing to the Home Secretary that he thought it to the advantage of the public service that the two constables should be reinstated with such pay and allowances as the regulations permitted.—Inspector Thomson, of Scotland-yard, who happened to be in attendance, thank his worship for his kind expression towards the officers, and said he would see that his observations were brought before the proper authorities.

GIVING HIM "BROADHEAD."—At the Sheffield Police-court a charge was brought against a silverplater named Henry Bellamy, who is a member of the Silverplaters' Union, of threatening to blow up a fellow-workman, named Walter Dale, a non-unionist, because he refused to pay to the trade. On Thursday night the complainant, in company with several other workmen, went to a public-house, where they saw the defendant, who was somewhat the worse for liquor. At that time the defendant was quarrelling with a shopmate, and shortly after the complainant entered the room the defendant said he would do for him—he would blow him up. The plaintiff said, "What have I done amiss at that?" and defendant replied, "Thou art a knobstick—thou should pay to the union." The plaintiff in answer to this said he never should pay. The defendant said he would make him pay; he would rattle him and blow him up; and he added that some powder had been put under the side (where the plaintiff works), and that the signal for it to be exploded was that a hammer was to be struck "on the side," and that he was then to explode the powder with a soldering iron. In consequence of this threat the plaintiff went to his "side" to see if there was any combustible matter there, but found there was not. Several witnesses were called to corroborate plaintiff's evidence as to the threat. The defendant's solicitor did not deny that the threat had been made use of, but contended that the defendant at the time was so drunk that he did not know what he was saying. In the course of his address to the Bench, Mr. Binney made a statement to the effect that in his opinion the late commission was calculated to do an amount of mischief which would not be remedied for years. On being asked to explain, he said that it had "provoked" men to make jokes and perpetrate jokes upon each other. For instance, men threatened their shopmates to "Broadhead" them, or to "Crookes" them. Although jokes, they might lead to serious consequences. The magistrates ordered the defendant to enter into his own recognizance in the sum of £40, and two sureties of £20 each, to keep the peace for six months.

SWINDLING POOR TRADESMEN.—At the Middlesex Sessions, Charles Smith, aged twenty-two, a fashionably-dressed young man, described as a seaman, and well-educated, was indicted for obtaining the sum of £3 4s. from Thomas Daley, with intent to defraud; also from William Christy, £2 10s., and from Henry Richards, two coats and other articles, and the sum of £2 15s. with the same intent. The prisoner pleaded guilty. A policeman who gave evidence said that the cases mentioned in the indictment were only three out of a large number against the prisoner. He had victimised nearly the whole of London by representing himself as the mate of a ship which was going to sail in two or three days, and producing a forged advance note required clothes or boots for a portion of it, and the rest in cash, at the same time pressing the tradesmen to take 1s. 6d. in the pound for cashing it. Having secured the clothes and change the tradesman saw no more of him, and on inquiring for the ship none of the name could be found in the docks. Some of his victims were poor people, who were obliged to borrow the change to give him, and were now compelled to pawn all their furniture to repay the loan. He had carried the game on very successfully for some considerable time, and had only been detected by one tradesman noticing that the filling in of the body of the note and the signature of the captain were in the same handwriting. The police were then communicated with, and a trap laid for him, which he fell into, and he (the witness) took him into custody. The Assistant-Judge said he would stop such a system of swindling poor tradesmen for some considerable time by sentencing the prisoner to five years' penal servitude.

THE BENEFIT OF A DOUBT.—At the Warwick Assizes two ferocious-looking young men were indicted for robbing William Hughes of a watch and chain with violence, at Birmingham, on February 23.—Mr. Hughes was accosted by the prisoners at midnight. One of the prisoners seized him from behind by the throat, and thrust his knuckles into his throat. They "mugged" the face of Hughes, who struggled manfully, and twice threw one of the prisoners. While Hughes was down one of the prisoners kicked him over the eyes, rendering him insensible, having previously stolen his watch and chain. In consequence of the injuries he sustained Hughes was under medical treatment three months.—Mr. Baron Pigott, in sentencing the prisoners, said his only doubt was whether he was not bound to sentence both prisoners to be well flogged; but he would not apply the punishment, not being quite certain that the injuries the prosecutor received were attributable to the prisoners' gratuitous violence. One of the prisoners was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and the other (who had been previously convicted), to seven years' penal servitude.

ROBBING AN EMPLOYER.—William John Hurst, of Hawkhurst Lodge, Lower Sydenham, was charged before Alderman Sir Robert Carden on remand, with embezzling divers sums of money to the amount of nearly £13,000.—The prisoner, it will be recollected, was a confidential clerk in the house of Messrs. Elwyn and Seymour, 38, Throgmorton-street, and had been so for seven years, at a salary of £300 a year. In June, 1866, his defalcations were discovered, and a warrant was taken out against him. He lately returned to London, and on being apprehended, affirmed that Mr. Seymour had settled the affair and had taken £2,000 for that purpose. It was explained that when that was done the prisoner had expressly declared that there had been no defalcations before a given date, but on the books being investigated, the larger sum was found to be missing.—Further evidence was taken as to the alleged embezzlement of several sums.—The prisoner was remanded.

On Saturday night, a young woman, at present unknown, murdered her infant child, aged about three weeks, by throwing it into the Ligat Syke Burn, near the village of Broxburn, Scotland, and then drowned herself at the same spot. No clue has yet been got to the identity of the deceased, the woman being a stranger in the neighbourhood. A bundle found on the road contained articles of wearing apparel for a woman and child, and a pocket Bible having no name in it. In the pocket of the woman's gown was found a small leather purse, and 3s. 2d. in copper and silver money.

On Tuesday morning a sad collision occurred between the Scotch express, leaving London at 9.15 p.m., and a goods train from Hull, near Bolton Percy Station. The Scotch express came rapidly up—consisting of two engines and a very heavy train—and ran into the latter part of the goods train, smashing five of the heavily laden trucks to atoms. Several of the passengers, through the violence of the collision, sustained severe cuts and bruises.

VISIT OF THE SULTAN TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY ABD'UL AZIZ is unquestionably the lion of the day; and his presence, or the reasonable chance of it, would suffice to draw a vast concourse, in the teeth of an otherwise bad or indifferent bill of attractions. The programme of Tuesday's entertainment, at the Crystal Palace, was, to be sure, as far from being indifferent, not to say bad, as any programme at the Crystal Palace could very well be. The concert was well described in the book adorned on the outside with the Sultan's sign manual—in very choice Turkish and a very hard calligraphic knot—as "an extraordinary musical festival." Extraordinary it was, both in quantity and quality; and its division into two parts, with an interval of nearly two hours between, helped to prolong the pleasures of the evening till a much later hour than usually sees the Crystal Palace illuminated for a promenade. Then, in addition to the concert, there was to be a grand display of fireworks, weather willing; and a novel illumination of the terraces by a preconcerted and simultaneous movement of 250 volunteers, from the 19th Middlesex Rifle Corps, was also promised, subject to the same meteorological permission. It did not look very like favourable weather for any sort of outdoor exhibition, least of any for pyrotechnics, at an advanced time of the day. Up to three o'clock the rain fell with little if any intermission; and after that time there were some smart showers, while the heavy clouds blown in dreary procession across the heavens allowed but fitful gleams of sunshine to gild the hopes of Crystal Palace directors and of the public, bent on seeing the Sultan to proper advantage and in tolerable comfort. At two o'clock the Palace was rather empty than full, but the people came pouring in after that hour so fast that it was difficult to understand how they all came, and where they all came from, the charge for admission being an exceptionally high one.

Scarcely had the first part of this concert come to an end when loud huzzas gave token of the arrival. The Royal cavalcade approached the Palace in the direction of Rockhills, at which pleasant retreat a luncheon had been given by Mr. Ionides, on the part of the directors, to the Duke of Aosta, his Duchess, the Marquis d'Azeglio, and a very distinguished company in addition. When the Sultan, with the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cambridge, reached the Palace, they were received by Dr. Hegnald Read, another of the directors, who had also the honour of welcoming the two Turkish Princes, son and nephew of the Sultan. After having surveyed the scene from the balcony, the Royal party dined in the gallery, which is an extension southward of the Queen's corridor. The arrangements were in accordance with Turkish etiquette. Three tables had been laid, the centre one being raised on a platform and screened from the rest by two very splendid pieces of oaken carving. The principal table had covers for fifteen; and a corresponding number of luxurious dinner chairs indicated the limit of the party.

The wind had subsided, and the rain had long since gone "humming off," and the night was divinely clear and bright when, the concert being brought to its conclusion, the Royal visitor moved to the corridor, and looked out upon the lovely scene. A very dark night is not bad for pyrotechnics if the air be calm; but a bright moonlight night is far better, and sets off the fiery colours to perfection. Such a night was that which closed the turbulent hours of Tuesday. The change of the moon, and let us hope a change of the weather, occurred, as the almanac tells us, last evening, and the round, full disc of silvery light was clearly outlined in the deep blue heavens. The band of the Grenadier Guards, led by Mr. Dan Godfrey, struck up the well-known air of Kücken's called "The Young Recruit" on the terrace below. Black coffee "and the night become the touches of sweet harmony." The favourite Eastern beverage was handed round by the Royal footmen; nor should it be even now too late to mention that the Eastern associations of the day had been maintained by the profuse employment of roses in the floral decorations of the Queen's corridor and of the ante-room between it and the Royal boxes. This middle apartment was the most charming of floral bowers, with a fountain in the midst, and hanging masses of nasturtium all around, and statuary among the greenhouse plants; but, above all, with roses in wondrous repetition—roses down the middle of the stairs, roses round the border of the circular path, roses edging the green platform that overlooked the gardens, where the moonlight had turned all the basins of water to shining silver. The spectacle was one of the most striking imaginable. In the flood of artificial light, the Sultan had rich colours in the utmost prodigality before him. The orchestra was a scarlet and not to be forgotten sight, with its masses of bright scarlet, begun by the uniforms of the military band, and "carried up"—as we say when we talk about pictures, and we want to be supposed to know much about them—by the scarlet cloaks of the white-robed lady choristers. This uniform attire, we need hardly observe, had been tastefully suggested in compliment to the Sultan. Now, turning to the calm moonlit scene, one ethereal tint overspread all objects within the range of the Sultan's gaze. Suddenly a shell shot up, with a thin shrill rushing sound, and then exploded sharply and peremptorily in the heavens. More and more shells followed, and rockets with coloured stars of the most vividly brilliant hues followed them. A set piece showed the Turkish crescent and star, and another set piece showed the Prince of Wales's plume, and both set pieces were applauded to the echo. So late were the fireworks that it is impossible to do them descriptive justice here; but there was one effect which must not be passed over, though there would be some difficulty in describing it by any words. The 250 riflemen who, at a given signal, lit their 250 red lights, in a line along the terrace, may each be congratulated on having helped one of the most strangely beautiful effects of pyrotechny ever devised or attempted. The balloons, with magnesium lights, had greatly astonished and pleased the Sultan; but his Majesty seemed struck beyond measure with the marvellous grandeur of the illumination so rapidly effected by the volunteers. The same novel and astounding spectacle was repeated on Thursday night, for the delectation of the Belgians, who thus saw something to remind them of the midnight reception which they gave our English riflemen in Brussels, when they escorted their guests from the railway to the Hotel de Ville. As the Sultan was about to leave the corridor his steps were arrested by an unannounced musical performance in his honour. The chief vocalists, having gathered round a grand piano in the corridor, sang another complimentary ode, in Turkish, the music of which had been composed for the occasion by Signor Bevgnani. The day's returns show the magnificent total of 26,960 visitors. This, for a half-guinea day, when the season ticket was suspended, or, at least, was taxed to the extent of half-a-crown, must be accounted an almost unprecedented gain for the Crystal Palace.

On Monday Mr. Thomas Avery was elected Mayor of Birmingham. The vacancy in the chief magistracy of this borough was caused by the resignation of Mr. Dixon, that he might become a candidate for parliamentary representation. The political sentiments of the new mayor are Conservative.

The draining of a portion of the Zuyder Zee is seriously contemplated in Holland. An eminent engineer, M. Beyerinck, has a plan for recovering 500,000 acres from the water—that is, the whole of the part situated between the south of Keteldiep and the north of the Isle of Urk.

On Monday at the Ashton-under-Lyme Police-court, John Murray, of Ashton, a beerseller, was charged with shooting at Police-constable Samuel Eyes with intent to murder him. He pointed the pistol at Eyes and fired, striking him on the head. Murray was secured, and the pistol was found at his feet. He was committed for trial.

FREEMASONRY. METROPOLITAN.

DALHOUSIE LODGE (No. 865).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Tavern Hall, Hounslow, on Wednesday. Bro. T. Morris, W.M., supported by Bros. Dr. Key Hardey, W.M. 753, as S.W.; A. A. Richards, P.M., as J.W.; H. A. Stacey, P.M. and Sec.; Dent, Wheeler, Thomson, and several visitors. The brethren were obliged to beat a hasty retreat at an early hour, owing to the last train to town being, by the caprice of the railway authorities, fixed for ten o'clock, which train occupied an hour and a quarter to perform the journey of thirteen miles.

PROVINCIAL. CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND. CARLISLE.

UNION LODGE (No. 310).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, the 29th ult., at the Freemasons' Hall, when there were present Bros. G. G. Hayward, W.M., P. Prov. G. Steward; A. Woodhouse, S.W. 412, acting S.W.; Thos. Blacklock, J.W.; T. Cockbain, S.D.; G. Somerville, J.D.; G. Murchison, Sec.; W. Geart, Treas.; Joseph Iredale, P.M., P. Prov. D.G.M.; F. W. Hayward, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.W.; M. Joseph, P.M.; Geo. Turnbull, W. Irwin, W. Johnston, J. Parkyn, G. Armstrong, Robt. Metcalf, J. Atkinson, J. Gibson, I.G.; and John Barnes, Tyler. Visitors: Bros. Jesse Banning, 343; W. J. Banning, 667; and John Monro, 292 S.C. The lodge was opened in the usual manner, and the minutes read and confirmed, after which the ballot was taken for Mr. G. Vaughan, of Sheffield. It being in his favour, and he being present, was prepared, admitted, and duly installed (at the request of the W.M.) by Bro. F. W. Hayward, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.W., in a very impressive manner. The usual routine of business was then gone through, after which the lodge was closed according to ancient custom.

HOLY TEMPLE LODGE (No. 412).—The regular monthly meeting of the above lodge was held on Thursday, the 4th inst., at the Wheatsheaf. The W.M., Bro. Henry Fleming, occupied the chair of K.S., supported by Bros. A. Woodhouse, S.W.; Thos. Robinson, P.M., as J.W.; D. Murray, Sec.; R. Foster, Treas.; J. Penryth, P.M., S.D.; J. Carruthus, I.G.; W. Murray, sen., R. Nixon, Tylers.

LANCASHIRE (WEST). LYTHAM.

LODGE OF TRIUMPH (No. 1,061). An emergency meeting of this lodge was held on Saturday, the 29th ult., for the purpose of installing the W.M. for the ensuing year. The lodge was opened punctually at three o'clock by Bro. S. Bamber, W.M., assisted by Bros. R. Stevenson, S.W.; T. Cookson, J.W.; G. Burdick, Treas.; Dr. Houghton, S.D.; W. Lewtas, J.D.; R. Marica, Org.; Rev. R. B. Robinson, Chap.; S. Wartenberg, Dr. Parker, R. S. Moore, T. Slagg, J. B. Unsworth, J. Topham, L. Fisher, Thos. Fair, R. Cookson, Tyler. The lodge being duly opened in the first degree, the W.M. read the dispensation granted by the M.W. G. Master, authorising the installation of Bro. R. Stevenson, he being also W.M. of the Lodge of Lights (No. 148). The lodge was duly closed by the newly-installed W.M., and the brethren separated for an hour to meet again at the banquet. This was served in the lodge room in a most satisfactory manner, and thereby reflected the greatest credit on the caterer. The chair was occupied by Bro. R. Stevenson, W.M., who was supported by his officers and the brethren already named. The cloth having been withdrawn, and orders given and executed, the usual toasts were drunk:—The W.M., Bro. Stevenson, saying that he should set the example of brevity, as some of their number had to leave that evening, and give the first toast. He begged to propose that toast which was the first at every feast, "The Queen, the Daughter and Niece of Masons."

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.—The Provincial Grand Lodge of the province of Kent was held at Folkestone on the 11th ult. The weather being brilliantly fine, there was a large attendance of brethren from Canterbury, Dover, Ashford, Maidstone, and different parts of the province. A sad disappointment was experienced, however, in the non-attendance of the M.W. Provincial Grand Master, Viscount Holmesdale, a telegram having been received by his deputy regretting his inability to be present. The chair was therefore taken by Bro. W. F. Dobson, the R.W. D.G. Master. Nearly 200 brethren were present.

SUFFOLK.
PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.—This Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Stowmarket on Monday, the 8th inst. The day was beautifully fine, and the town was filled with visitors, who thronged the streets to witness the imposing procession, and accompanied the brethren to church. The gathering of the members of the order was an unusually large one, and the inhabitants of Stowmarket manifested much interest in the proceedings, for a Grand Lodge has not been held in the town for many years. The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened at one o'clock by Bro. Colonel Adair, Prov. G.M., supported by Bros. H. Thomas and W. Lucia, Prov. G.M.'s; Bro. Rev. E. J. Lockwood, D. Prov. G.M.; Rev. A. Tighe Gregory, Prov. G. Chap.; Rev. R. N. Sanderson, P. Prov. G. Chap.; and other grand officers of the province. There were upwards of 120 other brethren present.

SOUTH WALES (WESTERN DIVISION). ABERYSTWYTH.

ABERYSTWYTH LODGE (No. 1,072).—The last meeting for the season of this flourishing lodge was held at the Bellvue Royal Hotel, on Thursday, the 4th instant. The W.M., Bro. G. T. Smith, opened the lodge in due form at 7.15 p.m., when were present:—Bros. Jesse Baker, Stanley, and J. Balcombe, acting as S.W. and J.W. respectively in the unavoidable absence of those officers; E. L. Cole, S.D.; J. Pell, J.D., *pro tem*; John Davies, Treas.; J. W. Szlumper, Sec.; John Vaughan and Theodore Paul,

Stewards (the latter also officiating as Tyler for the evening); C. Rice Williams, I.G.; Tom. S. Stooke, R. J. Jones, James Paull, John Williams, James Garland, G. B. Cumberland, R. Delahoyde, B. P. Jordan, and many others whose names we were unable to procure.

SCOTLAND. AYRSHIRE.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT NEW CUMNOCK.

ON Saturday, the 5th inst., the ceremony of planting the corner-stone of the new Reformed Presbyterian Church, to be erected close to the site of the old church (built some seventy years ago), took place with full Masonic honours. The Prov. G. Master, Bro. R. Wylie, Master of Mother Kilwinning, having at the request of Bro. W. Craig, Master, and the other members of the Lodge St. John's, New Cumnock, No. 334, consented to preside, Mother Kilwinning and several other lodges assembled to do honour to the occasion of Bro. Wylie's first public appearance as Masonic head of the province of Ayr. The weather was favourable, and the villagers and inhabitants of the surrounding country turned out in considerable numbers to witness the ceremony.

AMERICA. MASSACHUSETTS.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE AT BOSTON.—On Monday, the 24th ult., ceremonies attending the dedication of the new Masonic Temple took place. That was a great day for Boston. Immense crowds of people—Freemasons and others—began to arrive from neighbouring States and counties at an early hour. Every building had its particular strip of bunting; and the whole city was practically draped in flags. Arches and scrolls innumerable ornamented the principal avenues; the house-tops were covered, and the balconies and windows filled with Yankees, attired in their "Sunday" garments, and countless thousands of the unwashed blocked the streets. At half-past nine the dedicatory ceremonies (which were strictly masonic) began in the principal hall of the temple. It is sufficient to say, at this time, that it is constructed of New Hampshire granite, is seven stories in height, has a frontage of eighty-five feet and a depth of 120 feet; the architecture, for the most part, is of the Gothic order; the principal room, however, is called the "Egyptian Hall," and its character is in keeping with the name; the building is divided into lodge-rooms, dining halls, and the chambers necessarily used in conducting the ceremonies of the Order of Freemasons. Striking features of the building are two towers, one of which is 120 feet in height. On the whole, the edifice is the best of its kind in the country. At an early stage of the proceedings the President was introduced as a Freemason. He took part in the dedicatory ceremonies. After the necessary addresses the Grand Lodge formed in procession, an examination of the building was made, and pitchers of corn, wine, and oil were poured out—the Grand Master dedicating the hall to "Freemasonry," "Virtue," and "Universal Benevolence"—hymns being sung at various points in the proceedings.

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